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ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. NUMBER 3.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year,	$5,00
For six months,	3,00
For three months,	1,50
For single copies,	,25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months, $10,00. For six months, 15.00. For one year, $25,00; and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza 36m

WM. J. BERRY,

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality $30 per M.
Clear lumber $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.

Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

GIRD'S OFFICIAL MAP

OF

ARIZONA.

Copies have been received from Mr. Gird on sale and can be had at the MINER OFFICE.

Price, $5 in paper. This is considered much the best map of Arizona yet published.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22m3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the County Recorder, will please call and settle before the first of January or the accounts will be placed in proper hands for collection. Those having papers in the office will confer a favor by calling for them.

F. G. CHRISTIE,
County Recorder.

Prescott Dec. 1 1866.

New Bakery.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Prescott that he has lately fitted up the house of Parson Reed, on Montezuma Street, where he is prepared to furnish fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies, daily, at rational and living prices. BOWERLEN.

24t4

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between DUNN & COLLIER, is this day desolved by mutual consent.

Prescott, December 10 1866. 24t4.

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEED STABLE.

South side of the PLAZA, PRESCOTT,

Hay per day, $1,00. Grain per lb, 12 1-2 cents. Freighters and others supplied with hay at 5c per pound.

23tf GILES & CO.

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24tf A. G. DUNN.

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Delinquent Tax Roll

On Real Estate, for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, for Territorial and County Taxes, for the year 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday March 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m., as required by law, I will expose for sale at public auction in front of Campbell and Buffum's store in Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona Territory and continue to sell from day to day until the whole or sufficient of each parcel has been sold to pay the amount of Territorial and county taxes, interest and charges, set forth in the annexed list as due (unless the same shall be previously paid) the following described property:

Bentel & Fassnaucht, house and lot east side of Cortez street, Prescott, north of, and adjoining the residence of R. Meacham.	$4 39
Clifton & Fisher, Ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	3 23
Chambers & Robbins, House and Blacksmith shop, Granite street, opposite Quartz Rock Saloon.	10 13
Clinton George, Ranch and improvements, east of, and adjoining the Prescott town site.	12 43
Davis Joseph, Ranch and improvements on willow creek.	3 24
Duppa Darrell, house west side of Granite street.	3 24
Jerome Mining and Milling Company Thunderbolt steam quartz mill on Lynx creek.	345 48
Prescott & Lynx creek toll road company, improvements on road from Prescott to Lynx creek.	23 91
Peck & Banghart, improvements on ranch adjoining Postle's at old Fort Whipple.	23 91
Rankin William, improvements on ranch known as Rankin's ranch on east fork of Granite creek.	12 43
Snediker T. B., house on Gurley st., opposite Bowers & Bro. Prescott.	14 72
Sanders Robert, one half interest in 320 acres land in Williamson valley.	2 10
Skillcorn Wm, house and lot and blacksmith shop, west side of Granite street.	14 72
Vickroy I. H., house and improvements in Goodwin city.	3 24
Williams J. W., Lots 24, 20, 18, 22, in block 37, Prescott, 320 acres of land in Skull Valley, known as Baker & Co's ranch.	10 13
Walnut Grove Mining & Milling Co., one steam quartz mill, twenty stamps at Bally Bueno mine.	575 17
Williamson and Pearce, house and Beer Brewery, fronting on Montezuma street, Prescott.	14 72
Young I. A., 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	3 24
Bird & Ellsworth, improvements on 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove.	28 60
Mahan J. A., Log house and lot on Granite street.	$4 39
Rusk William, house and lot east side of Granite street, Prescott, next to A. C. Williamsons	10 13
McCarry I. R., house and arasta, Lynx creek.	3 24
Gillson William, improvements on 160 acres of land in Skull valley.	10 13
Butler J. H., house at Walnut grove.	3 24
Brill F. L., 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	19 13
Bertrand J., house and lot in Weaver.	3 24
Callaway W. P., house in Wickenberg.	3 24
Curtin James, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Plumpack F., house and lot main street Wickenberg.	12 43
Gregeri Valentine, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Howell B. F., house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
McKee David, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Ponget Frank, house and lot in Wickenberg.	4 91
Romeo Clemtio, house and lot in Wickenberg—house and lot in Weaver.	25 07
Shook Frank, House and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Genung C. B. 160 acres of land on copper creek.	3 24
Kirkland H W. 160 acres of land, and 480 acres on Kirkland creek, known as Kirkland's ranch	37 69
Langley Moses, lots in Prescott.	3 24
McGill C. B., 180 acres of land on Kirkland creek.	4 91
McDerwin Jno, 160 acres of land and improvements at Skull valley.	4 91
Salesbury Wm, 80 acres of land and improvements at Walnut Grove.	7 84
Blodgett & Kelley, 160 acres of land on Kirkland creek.	12 43
Whitlow Cha's, house and lot main street Wickenberg.	3 24
Wilson J. H., 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	3 24
Brooks & Co., ranch and improvements Rio Verde.	6 69
Behan John, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	2 02
Norwood John, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	10 13
Yates Cha's, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	3 24
McCourtney John, house and lot in Wickenberg.	2 24

JOHN A. RUSH,
Dist. Att'y.

Prescott, Feb. 1st, 1867.

Economy is now the order of the day,—
All you gents that want to look gay,
Bring to me your work and I will make it
stay,
For the cheapest work it does not do.
I, T. Curry, that do address you,
I tell you this without flattering you,
I can make old clothes look almost new,
I'm a tailor and a renovator, too.
Do not peddle with me about the price,
Or I will shave you "like a mice."

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX, OF YAVAPAI CO., FOR 1866.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 1, 1867.

It appearing to me by the delinquent tax roll for the year 1866, filed in my office, that the persons named in the annexed list are indebted to the county of Yavapai in the amounts set opposite their names, for Territorial and county taxes, interest and charges on personal property, for the year 1866. Therefore

NOTICE is hereby given, that if said sums so set forth as due, are not paid on or before the first monday in March 1867, I will (as required by law) institute suits for the recovery of the same with costs:

JOHN A. RUSH,
Dist. Att'y.

Names.	Am't
Antonio,	$5 54
Boggs, J. M.	7 89
Bennett, Silas	55 39
Clifton & Fisher,	3 24
Case, S.	19 32
Curtis, Cha's A.	12 43
Chambers, Dan.	3 24
Chambers & Robbins,	5 54
Conner, James	5 54
Daniels, L. H.	31 46
Davis, Joseph	2 10
Flowers, W. T.	28 50
French, A.	3 24
Fourr, William	3 24
Johnson Geo. A. & Co.,	28 50
Jones, D. H.	5 54
Lount, George	7 89
Morgan, Henry	28 50
Martin, John	3 24
Maher, Tho's	3 24
Preadeaux, Wm.	3 24
Rosenback, Lewis	23 66
Ranken, Wm.	3 24
Snediker, T. B.	3 24
Sanders, Robert	3 24
Skilicorn, Wm	3 24
Tucker, W. A.	28 50
Weber, Conrad	5 54
Wall Stewart	69 85
Walker, J. R.	3 24
Sander , E. & L. D.	12 43
Cushenberry, D.	50 67
Mahan, J. A.	6 69
Lennon, Joseph	12 43
Oldham,	10 13
Pearce, S. Z.	7 89
Runk, Wm.	7 89
Bruington, J. M.	3 24
Farrell, Tho's	3 24
Johnson & Zimmerman,	3 24
Linn, Jake	7 89
Pointer, Wm,	4 39
Poland, D. R	2 68
Eale & Simmons,	14 46
Gillson, Wm.	6 69
McGill, C. B.	5 54
McDerwin, Jno	2 10
Salesbury, Wm.	3 24
Whitmore, Adan	12 43
Young, I. A.	6 69
Brooks & Co.,	5 54
Behan, John	2 10
Elliott, Wm.	4 96
Fredericks & Marsh,	5 45
Skillin I. H.	3 24
Fasnacht & Johnson,	5 45
Killion, John	5 45
Norwood, John	2 10
Beard, Sam'l	3 24
Bird & Ellsworth,	31 46
Bird, J. M.	5 45
Brill F. L.	12 43
Calloway, W. P.	3 24
Draper R.	3 24
Faney, G. W.	3 21
Gregeri, Valentine	31 95
Mesilbas, Pater	4 39
Ponget, Frank	20 46
Palmer, W. D.	12 43
Pneningron, J. P.	3 24
Romeo, Clemtio	23 66
Reeler, Oliver	7 89
Van Toasel, N.	6 69
Genung, C. B.	2 10
Gage, Alamon	10 33
Halbert, J. W.	3 24
Langley, Moses	2 10

THE CENSUS OF 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At the request and in the name of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I hereby announce that M. B. Duffield, late U. S. Marshal of Arizona, is required to furnish the Department, through me, with a list of the names of all persons, Deputy U. S. Marshals, assistants or agents, engaged in taking the census of this Territory in the year 1864. Also a detailed statement showing the amount claimed by each for his services, the number of days employed and miles traveled, the daily expense incurred or average cost per diem. Said statements properly authenticated before some officer of the Territory qualified to administer oaths, should be sent to me by or before the first day of December ensuing, when immediate steps will be taken to insure the payment of all legitimate demands on account of taking said census.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Governor.

Prescott, Nov. 1, 1866.

OSBORN HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above named popular house wishes to to invite the public to call and see him and judge of his accommodations for themselves.

BOARD PER DAY,	$2,50.
" " WEEK,	13,00.
BOARD AND LODGING, per WEEK,	16,00

23t3 J. H. LEE, Proprietor.

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the large stable and corrall with sheds, formerly owned by Wm. H Hardy, is prepared to feed stock by the day or week on reasonable terms.

23tf T. M. ALEXANDER.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER SCREEN WORKS,

JOHN W QUICK, Manufacturer,

REMOVED TO

Vulcan Iron Works, Fremont St.,

Bet. Mission and Howard, San Francisco.

SCREEN PUNCHING in all its branches.

Quartz mill owners using my RUSSIA IRON SCREENS will save two hundred per cent. Guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in use on the Pacific Coast, and will not rip or tear.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. B.—J. W Quick is the only competent and successful manufacturer of screens on this coast, having made screens for the principal mills for California and the adjoining Territories for many years. 17m3

V. CUSHING,

Agent for the purchase and shipping of

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Especial attention given to Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Miners' Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of orders, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed arrangements with Horace McMurtrie & Co., 32 Kilby Street, Boston, and houses in New York, I am prepared to furnish Machinist's Tools of every description, Cotton and Woollen Mill Machinery, etc., at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Parties in the eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application.

Refer by permission to Governor F. F. Low. C. T. Meader, Stockton. Jacob Underhill & Co., San Francisco. J. W Stowe, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing company. Coffey & Risdon, San Francisco. George K Gluyas, Chief Engineer California Steam Navigation Company, San Francisco.

Office No. 120 Front St., San Francisco. 17m3

ÆTNA IRON WORKS,

S. E. Cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture

QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,

Flour mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,

Sole agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler Water Wheel," of which there are now upwards of 1500 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast.

Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any one desiring.

Wheeler & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amalgamators, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice. Agents for the Pacific Coast for [illegible] Piston Packing

Any number of recommendations can be furnished for this Packing from parties using the same in this city and Sacramento.

Hanscom's Crusher,

The best now in use in the State

Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit the patronage of the public, and shall always endeavor to be prompt and give satisfaction to our customers

15m3 Hanscom & Co.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries
and Provisions,
LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Hardware,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

6tf

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

Merchants.

July 1, 1864. v1n8

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have *all kinds of Machinery repaired at this* Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,

CANAL STREET, WILMINGTON.

THOMPSON & KENNILTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The *traveling public are respectfully* informed that the EXCHANGE is kept as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES.

THE TABLE is furnished with the best the market affords. A BAR, with the best of liquors, and Billiard Tables are connected with the Hotel. 24tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PINE'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET,

San Bernardino.

The Stages from Hardyville, Fort Yuma, Wilmington and Los Angeles, arrive and depart regularly with passengers. Every attention given to the comfort of guests.

A BILLIARD TABLE

Is in connection with the Hotel. 24tf

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

TOBACCO.

The undersigned have just received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S BEST,

both

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The attention of all who use Tobacco and desire a good article is invited to this stock.

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED ☜

CLUTTER & CO.
Drug Store.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22tf

H. T. STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1tf ARIZONA CITY.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 19m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOUCHERS

AND OTHER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

PURCHASED,

ALSO

GOLD DRAFTS

PAYRBLE IN

San Francisco,

SOLD BY

JAMES GRANT.

24m3

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing two hundred finely furnished rooms, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF. LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

BREWERY.

The undersigned having fitted up a fine Brewery in the west end of the old

CAPITOL BUILDING,

they are prepared to furnish the public with the best of LAGER BEER and bottled ALE, wholesale and retail. In connection with the Brewery, they have a

FIRST CLASS SALOON,

where we are prepared to furnish the public with the best liquors in the the country. Persons from the surrounding country are especially invited to call and examine our stock.

1tf LITTIG & NELSON.

CHA'S GEIRSON,

RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ARIZONA CITY. [illegible]

HENRY W. FLEURY,

[illegible]

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Colonel T. L. Crittenden, who will take command at Tucson, is a son of the distinguished John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and served during the war with the volunteer army of the West, in which he became a major general He is now Colonel of the 32d regular infantry. He will be accompanied to the Territory by his wife and son, and by two companies of the 32d, which will make the full number (10) of which that regiment is to consist.

Colonel Gregg, of the 8th regular cavalry, (raised upon this coast) was a distinguished cavalry officer of volunteers in the army of the Potomac, rising to the rank of Brigadier, and, we believe, that of Major General. He is a young bachelor, over six feet high, a cousin of Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, and a man of great energy. He begged General Halleck not to keep him in San Francisco, but to assign him to active duty in one of the Territories. He will come here with two companies of his regiment, composed chiefly of men who have served as California volunteers. His head quarters will nominally be at Prescott, but we presume they will in reality be in the saddle; and both from him and Colonel Crittenden we expect valuable service in the subjugation of the Indians, and the protection of our people.

Colonel Crittenden and his men were to leave San Francisco January 15. Col. Gregg and his two companies of cavalry, also two of infantry, all destined for this part of Arizona, were to leave on the 25th, and they should be here early in March. The want of officers prevented sending the companies forward more promptly.

ANOTHER INDIAN ATTACK.

A party of four citizens, consisting of L St. James, A. Wertheimer, E. A. Bentley, of Prescott, and Mr. Henry Colquette from Tennessee, left Skull Valley a few days since, to pass over the lower trail through Weaver's Gap, which they reached about noon. At a point near the summit of the mountain they were attacked by some twenty or thirty Indians, supposed to be Wallapais, and all except Wertheimer were wounded by arrows, although several shots were fired from guns by the murderous wretches. Two horses were crippled and captured from our party, but all escaped by a hasty retreat down the mountain. St. James was slightly wounded just above the knee—Mr Colquette had his skull fractured and received a severe wound near the pit of his stomach. Bentley was slightly wounded, though several times hit. All returned to Skull Valley, though the last few miles required an ambulance, promptly furnished by Captain Weir, to enable Mr. Colquette to reach the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Merriam, post surgeon, who removed several fragments of bone. He is reported likely to recover.

As soon as Captain Weir, in command at Skull Valley, heard of the affair, he made preparations for a pursuit, and started the same evening with ten men of his company and Dr. Merriam, in hopes of overtaking and punishing the savages. On reaching Weaver's Gap the next morning, they found the ground covered with Indian tracks and fragments of arrows. Two brestworks of rocks had been thrown up, commanding the entrance to the Gap, from which they dealt their murderous fire. The Captain struck their trail which led over the mountain to the west and towards the Tonto Springs on the main road. As the trail could not be followed with animals, the mountain being precipitous and rocky, the Captain kept on to Prescott, with the intention of returning by the main road and again striking their trail, if possible.

The wounded returned party desire to present their kindest thanks to Mr. Ehle and family, of Skull Valley, for their generous hospitality.

LETTER FROM GOV. McCORMICK.

HIS MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1866.

Editor Arizona Miner.—Through the columns of the Miner, I am glad to inform the people of Arizona that, in view of the urgent need of more troops in the Territory, Generals Halleck and McDowell have this day agreed to the following new arrangements:

1st. To furnish two companies of the new 8th regular Cavalry, one of which will probably be stationed at Camp Lincoln for scouting east of the Verde, and one kept upon the mail (Mohave) road until the Mohaves and the Pah Utes are quiet.

2nd. To furnish two companies of Infantry (14th regular regiment) for duty about Prescott, Wickenburg, the La Paz and Tucson roads, or wherever most needed.

All of these companies to be sent forward at the earliest practicable moment. The Infantry expected here from the east January 15th.

In addition to the foregoing an order has been issued requiring that all the men at Fort Whipple, beyond twenty, shall immediately be put on the Mohave road for the protection of mails and trains; and that all the available men at Skull Valley shall be kept on the La Paz road to protect it, as far as possible.

Further it is promised that at an early day the companies of the 14th regiment shall be filled, which will make a large addition to the force in the Territory.

Colonel Crittenden (late Major General in the east,) has arrived here, and will proceed to command his regiment, the 32d regular, made from a battalion of the 14th, with head quarters at Tucson. Colonel Lovell will take command at Fort Yuma.

Fort Grant, lately abandoned, will be reestablished for the protection of the settlers on the San Pedro. Half the company ordered to El Dorado Cañon will go to Callville.

These arrangements will, I trust, be satisfactory to the people, with the additional assurance, which I have received, that from Camp Lincoln, Fort McDowell, and posts in Pima county, a steady war will be made upon the Apaches.

I have been kindly received by the military authorities and citizens here, and find a general and growing interest in the Territory. More troops would be furnished if the aggregate force supplied this coast would admit. As it is Arizona has about one half of all, or as many as California, Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho combined. General McDowell expects good results from his division of Arizona into several districts, whereby responsibility is more directly fixed than heretofore, and reports from every quarter are to be made to him. Both he and General Halleck state that it is their desire to have all the troops in the Territory actively engaged in aggressive movements against the Indians, and are loud in their praise of Colonel Sanford for his recent expeditions, and hope the officers generally will exhibit similar enterprise and enthusiasm.

I propose leaving here about the middle of January and going to Tucson, *via* Los Angeles and Fort Yuma. Hope to reach Prescott some time in March. I am your ob't serv't,

Richard C. McCormick.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

Elsewhere in the Miner of to-day, we publish the Speech of General Fremont, made at the meeting of the Commissioners of the road held at St. Louis in October last. It will be read with much interest, inasmuch as this road is to pass through Central Arizona, probably very near to Prescott. Fremont truly says that its really central position makes the line national. It is neither too far north nor too far south, but over what we honestly believe to be the most convenient and practicable route. The Atlantic and Pacific Company are to have control from St. Louis to the Colorado River, and from there the connection to San Francisco will be made by the Southern Pacific Company, of which the Hon. T. G. Phelps, late member of Congress from California, is President. We hear that this company has already filed a map of its selected route at Washington. It will run from San Jose to Gilroy, and thence by the Clear Creek country to, or near to Hardyville, and surveying will be commenced this winter. Much interest is shown in this road, both in San Francisco and the east and there are many who think it will be built almost as soon as the upper route, and that it will be the favorite of all the Continental Railways.

PAH-UTE COUNTY.

It will be remembered how Colonel Poston and his partizans, in the late contest for Delegate, abused our Governor for recognizing Pah-Ute county as still within Arizona; how they declared that county already fully given over to Nevada, and quite beyond our control. In his message to the Legislature Governor McCormick used the following language:

"While the boundaries of Nevada are fixed by the constitution of that State, *and an amendment thereto rather than a simple enactment of the Legislature, would seem needed to change them*; and the act of Congress appears to demand subsequent specific, rather than previous indefinite action on the part of the State, in accepting the tract mentioned, it is sufficient for me to say, that at the date of my proclamation, ordering the general election to be held, I had no official information from any source regarding the setting off of this part of the Territory by Congress, or of its acceptance by Nevada, and that to this day I have none."

By the proceedings of the Nevada Legislature now in session, it will be observed that an act to accept the addition to that State has been proposed, showing that the view of our Governor, that action *subsequent to the act of Congress* was necessary, is entertained in Nevada. Gov. Blaisdel goes further and fully accepts Governor McCormick's view, that an amendment to the constitution by which the boundaries of the State are fixed, is necessary before the territory ceded by Congress can belong to Nevada. In his message, delivered on the 9th of January, after referring to the territory in question, and its importance, he says:

"Looking alone to the act of Congress, it would seem that all the action necessary on the part of the State for a full and final acceptance of the last named cession would be that of the Legislature in the form of an act or joint resolution. But the establishment of boundary lines by the Constitution would seem to leave the Legislature without present authority to bind the State in the premises. In order that no misapprehension may arise from a failure to comply with the act, I suggest the propriety of immediate Legislative acceptance as therein contemplated. And in order to legally and fully extend the jurisdiction of the State over the ceded territory, I suggest the propriety of proposing and submitting to the people for their ratification an amendment to the Constitution, conforming our southern boundary to the lines designated in the grant."

As an amendment to the constitution of Nevada has to be proposed by one Legislature, approved by the next, and then submitted to a vote of the people, and the next Legislature in that State does not meet until January, 1869, it will be more than two years before, even according to Gov. Blaisdel's admission, the parts of our Territory which Congress proposes to give to Nevada can be legally and fully under the jurisdiction of that State. Meanwhile it is possible that Congress will listen to the prayer of our people, and reconsider its decision to deprive us of what is naturally ours, and has no natural relation to Nevada.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS ON ARIZONA.

The press of San Francisco takes a lively interest in Arizona, as it should. Herewith we copy various articles referring to the mission of the Governor, to the needs of the Territory, its prospects, and the subjugation of the Apache. It will be observed that there is a general expression of confidence in the resources of the Territory:

Protection of Arizona.—Gov. McCormick has been successful in his application on behalf of the people of Arizona for additional troops to protect the mail routes and settlements in that Territory against the murderous Apaches. He found the military authorities here willing to do all in their power, and they have issued orders for six companies of regular troops to be forwarded as soon as possible. Two companies of the 8th cavalry and four companies of the 14th and 32d infantry, are designated for this purpose The 4 companies ordered to Arizona will make the infantry regiments there complete. Two companies of infantry leave on Tuesday, with Col. T. L. Crittenden, late Major General in the volunteer service, who will proceed to Tucson, where he will make his headquarters as Commandant of all Arizona south of the Gila. Two companies of cavalry and two of infantry will go down on the 26th inst. *en route* to Prescott, *via* Fort Mohave, with Col. Gregg, late Major General in the army of the Potomac, who will take command, at Prescott of that part of Arizona north of the Gila. As fast as troops arrive from the East—and about 600 are now on the way—the companies of the 14th and 32d infantry now in Arizona will be filled. Ample arrangements for forwarding supplies for at least six months have been made. Generals Halleck and McDowell both indicate a desire for active movements on the part of the officers in command, and are anxious that as soon as possible the security for life and property in a long-suffering territory shall be made complete. The distinguished officers who go down with reinforcements are accustomed to active movements, and to accomplish substantial results. Citizens of Arizona who are in San Francisco, and many others who have friends and property interests there, feel encouraged now to hope for a better order of things, and to expect in a few months a revival of labor and enterprise in the development of great resources.—*Bulletin.*

TROOPS FOR ARIZONA.

The appeal of Governor McCormick, "for more troops for Arizona, has resulted in the assignment of two companies of the new Eighth Regular Cavalry, two of the Fourteenth and two of the Thirty-second Regular Infantry, to that Territory. The latter will go down in the steamer of the 15th instant and proceed to Tucson, *via* Fort Yuma, under Crittenden, who will command that part of Arizona below the Gila River The cavalry companies, and those of the Fourteenth infantry will start from here on the 26th instant, and will go to Prescott *via* Fort Mohave, under Colonel Gregg, of the cavalry, who will command the district north of the Gila.

These officers both attained a high reputation during the war in the East, and are men of activity and capacity. They go to Arizona determined to make the Apaches feel their power, and we shall expect to hear good reports from them. If they will but follow the red rascals up, giving them no chance to plant or to hunt, they will speedily dishearten them and incline them to prefer life u on a Reservation. In addition to these Companies, which should be in the Territory by the first of March, the Companies of the Fourteenth and Thirty second Regiments now there, will be filled up as fast as recruits arrive here from the East. At present, these companies have not half their proper quota of men. These new arrangements of the military authorities will greatly encourage the people of Arizona, and make living there comparatively safe and comfortable—although, for the purpose of entire protection and aggressive war a still larger force will be needed and should be furnished at an early day; for there can be no doubt that Arizona, with all that has been reported to the contrary, which will well repay almost any outlay that may be required to secure the development of its great resources.—*Alta.*

THE CONDITION OF ARIZONA.

Arizona is a Territory of great size, being nearly three times as large as the State of New York. It is a common impression that it embraces only the narrow strip of land known as the Gadsden Purchase, while in fact it contains a much greater area, extending from Sonora to Utah, and from New Mexico to California. In order to form a correct estimate of Arizona and its resources, the peculiarities of its three great natural divisions must be considered, viz: that below the Gila river; that upon the Colorado river; and the interior country, a district in itself nearly as large as the State of New York, and occupied by the whites only since 1863. Each of these divisions is famous for its mines of gold, silver and copper, and each has more or less of agricultural land.

The great valley of the Colorado, the Little Colorado, the Gila, the Santa Cruz, the San Pedro, the Salinas, the Verde, the Agua Frio and the Hassayampa, and smaller valleys throughout the mountains (all bearing evidence of occupation by a large population in the distant past), have, wherever cultivated, produced excellent crops. "Everything planted," says the Governor in his last message to the Legislature, "seems to attain the most luxuriant and complete growth in the shortest possible time."

Although off the present popular line of overland travel, Arizona is not difficult of access, and many think it offers the most feasible route for the easy construc ion and economical working of a Pacific railroad The navigation of the great Colorado to Callville, a distance of some five hundred miles, has proven a success, and the construction of a railroad from that point to Salt Lake, with a view of securing to San Francisco the trade of Utah is seriously considered.

The climate of Arizona is proverbially healthy, and, in the face of all the Indian difficulties, the population is steadily increasing. Large numbers of miners from Idaho and Montana have entered the Territory this winter, and within a circle of fifty miles from Prescott, the capitol, a dozen quartz mills, it is stated will be in operation by springtime. While, like all mineral countries, Arizona has much worthless land, it has such an extent of mines, such quantities of arable and grazing lands, and such a climate, that nothing prevents its great prosperity but the presence of the Apaches and a few kindred Indians, whose depredations keep the settlers in constant alarm.

Just now, owing, it is said to the inadequate provision made for them by the Indian department, some of the so-called friendly Indians are hostile, and interrupting the roads from the Colorado to the capitol; but an increase in the military force is chiefly needed for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the Apaches. The difficulty in overcoming these savages hitherto has existed not so much in their strength as in the small number of troops furnished to hunt them over the great extent of country which they inhabit—an area as broad as the States of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire combined. Indeed, owing to circumstances over which the military authorities on this coast have had no control, there have been such frequent changes in the few troops assigned to the Territory, that none have had an opportunity to become familiar with the country and the operations have necessarily been desultory rather than continuous.

Now that the war in the East is at an end, and regulars, not likely to be transferred, are to take the place of the volunteers, an offensive war, vigorously and persistently waged by an adequate force, must speedily result in the subjugation of the Apaches, to an extent which will make those of them who survive but too glad to go upon a reservation and to remain there. Such a war will not only be the most humane and economical, but it would seem to be the only sure means of making life and property in the Territory entirely secure at an early day.

It is understood that Governor McCormick's application for more troops has been responded to by the assignment of six additional companies to the Territory. This is well, but it will make the entire force but little more than a thousand men, and not enough to wage such a war as we have suggested. Not only for the protection of the sturdy and deserving pioneers of Arizona, but for the speedy opening of that country in which this coast, at least, has a lively interest, we hope the War Department will, as fast as possible, provide additional troops. It would seem the part of wisdom to adopt a policy calculated to hasten the hour when resources like those known to abound in Arizona may be developed without constant annoyance from savages, whose atrocities are often cruel beyond description.—*Times.*

ARIZONA—PROTECTION AGAINST THE APACHES.

Notwithstanding the Indian annoyances in Central Arizona, mining operations there are being pushed with vigor. In our next issue we propose to give a list of the quartz mills and some description of the mines. It is pleasing to know that Governor McCormick's application for more troops has met with a favorable response, and that four new companies have been assigned to the region around Prescott, two of which will go forward by the steamer of the 15th instant, while the other two will probably follow by the next subsequent steamer.

It is the opinion of those well informed that nothing but the hostility of the Indians, which delays and intercepts all business, prevents the speedy occupation of Central Arizona by a large population and the successful development of mines of great value. We understand that Governor McCormick will remain in this city until the last *quota* of troops are ready to embark, when he will a company them to Arizona

It is much to be regretted that the War Department cannot be brought to realize more fully the actual condition and needs of such portions of our Pacific Territories, and the great overland route, as are seriously troubled by the presence of hostile Indians. If the entire business of protecting our Territories against the Indians could be placed in the hands of men who are intimately acquainted with Indian habits and warfare, the security would be vastly increased, while the cost would be immeasurably lessoned We have no doubt but that the military authorities on this coast, who have been brought face to face with these difficulties, fully understand and admit this fact: but we suppose the Washington authorities are so imbued with the necessity and importance of the old red tape system of military operations, that any effort to change the same would be of little avail.—*Mining and Scientific Press.*

No Arizonian can peruse the foregoing articles and fail to be convinced that the Governor's visit to San Francisco has been of great benefit to the Territory. It has not only served to arouse the military authorities to activity, but to excite the press and people on our behalf, and we do not wonder that the Arizonians in San Francisco (as we hear by every mail) feel much encouraged, and under lasting obligations to the Governor, whose efforts have been so entirely successful. He has labored, as he always has, for the best interests of the Territory, and every fair minded man will accord with credit.

STEAM TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

The great steamer *Colorado* of the Pacific mail steamship company, the first of the new line from San Francisco to China and Japan, sailed from that city on new years day amid the acclamations and with the good wishes of the whole population. The route is one of the most important of the age, and it was properly celebrated by a grand banquet given at the Occidental Hotel on the evening of Dec. 31, at which Governor Low presided and some three hundred guests were present—including nearly all the prominent men of the coast, and a number of Chinese merchants—The *Alta* of Jan. 1st thus describes the decorations of the room:

"The walls were covered last evening with banners of all nations, the Stars and Stripes occupying more space than any other, and well deserving by the brilliancy and arrangement of its colors, the name of "the flowery flag" given to it by the Celestials. The Chinese and Japanese banners occupied the place of honor alongside of our national colors, at the head of the hall behind the chair of the President of the occasion. Garlands of evergreen hung from column to column, and fifty canary birds in beautiful cages discoursed their twittering music to the rattling of the knives, the tinkling of glasses, the pop of champagne, and the conversation and laughter of the guests. The tables were arranged in three rows. The head of the hall was midway of the room lengthwise, directly opposite the entrance Here the table was ornamented with a sugar model, about 30 inches long, of the pioneer steamship *Colorado*, made in close imitation, though so small, of the grand original. It was a peculiarly suggestive and appropriate ornament for the occasion. The sea as well as the vessel was represented. Another confectionery ornament represented the Temple of Liberty, with the Goddess of Freedom inside, the Stars and Stripes at the door, and the bust of Washington crowning the dome—all in sugar. A multitude of other large pieces of confectionery of fantastic designs, rose like monuments above the common level of dishes, vases, celery and bottles. All the good things that the gardener, the confectioner, or the cook could obtain suitable for a splendid repast was here collected."

Many eloquent speeches were made, and the entertainment continued nearly all night. Mr. H. A. Low represented the New York Chamber of Commerce. The religious world was represented by Rev. Drs. Stone and Stebbins. Gen. McDowell spoke for the military. Our own Territory was represented by Governor McCormick who briefly replied to the toast to the Territories. His speech is reported in the *Alta* as follows:

"Mr President—The Territories rejoice over the victories of peace, greater even than those of war, which the nation is so constantly and grandly achieving, and the benefits of the great enterprise which we are met to-night to honor, must extend to them all. Like this enterprise, they are upon a magnificent scale; their mountains, their valleys, their plains, their rivers, their mines are in keeping with the broad and generous spirit of the nation and the times. It so happens that the noble steamer, the first to open direct communication with the Celestial Empire, bears the name of the chief river of Arizona, a worthy name, for that river has justly been styled the Mississippi of the Pacific, and its vast importance is yet but imperfectly understood and appreciated by the commercial world. It has already been navigated for a distance of five hundred miles. It penetrates a great region filled with promising deposits of gold, silver and copper, and the day is not distant when it will be the channel of a large trade with this city. So from all the Pacific Territories this metropolis is destined, with every year, to secure an increasing and profitable traffic, and its citizens act wisely in urging every measure calculated to hasten their settlement and development. Their rapid and vigerous growth is the natural result of that irresistible spirit of adventure and resolution which is the peculiar product of our free institutions, our nobly vindicated Government of the people, which has survived the rudest shocks of foreign and domestic war. With the oldest States, the expansive golden Territories will act well their part in the responsible and patriotic work of preserving 'liberty and union forever, one and inseparable.'"

The importance of this new communication with China and Japan is thus dwelt upon by the *Alta*:

"This mail line is an important American institution. It will strengthen the trade and political influence of the United States in Asia; it will induce many Americans to settle in China and Japan; will indirectly if not directly lead them to success, and it will draw to us much business that now goes through British hands by way of Hindustan. It is a benefit to California. It makes it the nearest Caucassion neighbor of the two great Mongolian Empires, and will give us the opportunity of deriving vast profits from the trade of 400,000,000 industrious and skillful laborers who want to exchange their productions for ours, and who are inferior to us in most of the mechanic arts. They will want our wines, our fruits, our arms, our machinery, our grain; and this line will enable them to have convenient access to our market.

The new steamers will especially be a benefit to San Francisco. This city is already the center of the commerce, capital and manufactures of this coast, its chief port, its chief workshop, and the stopping place of the steamers as fixed by law. A wharf has been built here mainly for the accommodation of these Asiatic steamers, which will there take on board our passengers, silver, quicksilver, wheat, flour, oats, barley, wine, fruit, arms, tools and machinery, and which will there unload the Chinese and Japanese, the rice, sugar, opium, silk, tea, lacquer ware and porcelain of our neighbors boyound the sunset sea"

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

GEN. FREMONT ON THE ROUTE, NATURE OF THE COUNTRY, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS, ETC.

At the meeting of Commissioners, held in St Louis, Mo., Oct. 1st, Gen. Fremont, President, on taking the chair addressed the Board of Commissioners:

Gentlemen:—Before taking the chair I wish to say a few words, and first of all I wish to make you my very sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in naming me your President. The duties I have to fill will be very congenial to me. Although in this early stage of our proceedings the duties of our Board and its officers are simply those of organizing the means of building our Pacific Railway, still they are of the same general nature and go to the same end. They may therefore enable me to give some useful point to the labor of many years, undertaken with the same object, and I thank you sincerely for giving me the opportunity to do so.

It becomes now our first duty to ask from the country at large a subscription to our capital stock, and will be therefore necessary to make the proposed Atlantic and Pacific Railway well known to the public. This being to-day, our initial point, it will, I think, be suitable to present concisely the character of our enterprise, and to set out the elements of success upon which we rely.

By a recent Act of Congress, the line of the road is laid in southwestern Missonri and the valley of the Canadian, and generally along the thirty-fifth parallel to the head of navigation on the head of the Colorado, and thence to the Pacific coast. To aid in its construction, the act grants over 25,000 acres of land to the mile, making for the entire route about forty-six millions of acres. Its really central position makes the line national. We believe that it will prove to be the shortest, and it certainly presents fewer natural objects, and is the most practicable of all the proposed routes to the Pacific. From Springfield to San Francisco its estimated length is 1,800 miles, making for the distance from St. Louis about 2,000, and from New York, by way of Memphis, to San Francisco, the distance is 3,700 miles, making a difference of 500 miles in favor of this route.

It is singularly direct and easy of construction, lying for the most part in the valleys of streams. It is not obstructed by mountain chains, other than the low ranges bordering the valley of the Rio del Norte. Some 400 miles west of St. Louis it crosses the Arkansas river where it is still navigable, giving again an opening to the Mississippi river. It passes through the heart of New Mexico at Albuquerque, securing to itself a valuable way traffic, and it affords the site of an important city at the head of navigation on the Colorado river, where the Great Basin is opened to the Gulf coast and the ocean. It enters California without crossing mountains and without going over snow at any season, passing around what was called in the familiar language of the trapper days "the Point of Mountain," skirting and avoiding the Sierra Nevada, that great storehouse of Cali teeming with its abundant stores of wealth, living streams and noble forests formidable in its engineering diffic There are certainly most striking adv in the location of this road, not only spects the facilities which they afford in ing it. It is proposed to add others important by a branch road from querque to Guaymas.

Throughout the greater part of its and conspicuously in its division, it rich soil and good climate, wood and. For hundreds of miles together the tural beauty of its lands is fully equal to in the entire West, soil and climate toge giving a broad range for cultivation, wheat and barley, corn and cotton, to and coffee, wine and opium. Southward opens out into immense pastures, where the climate is very favorable to animal life, specially to the raising of large flocks of sheep. Enterprising men are already securing large bodies of land in New Mexico and Arizona for this purpose; and the transportation of herds and flocks to the eastern markets will be an important part of the business of the road.

In the regions traversed by it the Summers are temperate, long and dry, the Winters short and mild. In the eastern division there are no high mountains or naked plains to disturb the equable and agreeable temperature belonging the latitude. There are no swamps of overflowed land, and the census report of 1850 shows this region to be one of the most healthy in the United States.

Very many of the most useful minerals and metals are found dispersed over the different sections, occurring sometimes in extraordinary force. The masses of iron and rich lead mines are familiarly known. Beds of coal occur in different places; salt in all its various conditions is found in great abundance; ores of gold and silver, indicating great richness, and some of them have already given great yield, are found in the middle and western sections, with black lead and quicksilver, and massive beds of copper, equal in richness to any known on the continent, occur directly on the line of the road. From the neighboring mines of the Gila, years ago, copper was transported in wagons to the city of Chihuahua, the copper and silver it contained paying all the expenses of transportation. This undeveloped wealth, the healthfulness of the climate, and the great agricultural value of the lands, enable us consciously to invite emigrants to occupy them, and we have abundant reason to believe that they will be speedily settled, and that we will pour a continuous stream of emigration over the line. We have most satisfactory earnest of this in the arrival of the first installment of Scandinavian emigrants to the lands of the southwest Pacific, which is of course only a part of the great road. And it is well here to say that the policy of the road will be to give all possible protection to the emigrants on their arrival, to see that they are placed on good lands in good situations, and that the influence of the road will be extended for their benefit wherever it can aid their interests.

California to day seems to be at a pause in its population, and consequently perhaps in its prosperity. The great distance of the voyage, and the time required to make it, tell very favorably. But with the building of this road, a new impulse will be given and a new era begun The American shores of the Pacific and the neighboring shores of Mexico would be crowded with population. The opposite Asiatic shore is the great reservoir of a trade and wealth which has fertilized and enriched wherever it has flowed. It is teeming with ideas and processes in the arts and manufactures, in greater part wholly unknown to us. In the enjoyment of that trade, developed to the uttermost by our enterprise and great maritime resources, in the interchange of new ideas and in the blending together of two civilizations—the newest and the oldest—we may expect our western States to reach an unexampled prosperity.

The people of the Asiatic shore had the problem of fitting crowded population to insufficient soil. Ours has been the reverse. In the unrestricted intercourse we shall surely give great advantages by applying to our immense unused resources the finish of detail and the perfection of economy which they have been compelled to practice. In return we shall confer great benefits on them, and we shall undoubtedly do a grand missionary work by carrying among them the advanced ideas of our social and political conditions.

These, gentlemen, are some of the advantages which we are able to offer to men who are disposed to make new fortunes or establish new homes upon our road, and these are some of the benefits which we hope to secure to the country, and in doing so to justify the liberality of Congress to us.

For ourselves, we have enough to stimulate our best exertions in the fact that we shall be among the sharers in this large prosperity; in this creating of new industry; this opening out of new channels of commerce; this peopleing of millions of acres of waste lands; this great part in the building up out of all nations a new one, and giving its people homes under a government which secures to every individual of them the fruits of his industry and an open field for the fullest use of his powers, limited only by his own capacity, under a government which is indestructible because founded in the intelligent will of its people; its vitality is constantly renewed and can never die while there are hearts and minds of men living for it to act upon.

This, gentlemen, is about as much as I feel required to say. The subject is vast, and I could only touch upon outlines, but when I look around on the men engaged in this work, I feel that they have the capacity to grasp the subject and all its details, and put them into practical shape. I recognize in their well known ability and experience the surest guarantees for the success of our work. I thank you again, gentlemen, for associating me with yourselves in a manner so agreeable and so honorable to me.

Gen. McDowell.—The *Alta California* of January 5th, has the following:

The Apaches.—We have received a letter from Hardyville, in Arizonia, complaining bitterly of the depredations of the Apaches in the northern part of that Territory, and reflecting on General McDowell. We think that General McDowell does the best with the troops and resources at hand, but we thoroughly agree with the writer that more United States troops should be stationed north of the Gila, in that Territory; and we say to our correspondent, that our information is that arrangements have been made by Governor McCormick to that effect. The northern part of Arizona will hereafter be better protected.

We happen to know that General McDowell has always expressed great satisfaction with his visit to Arizona, and that the lack of troops in this portion of Arizona has not been by his fault, but that of the War Department in assigning so few men to the Pacific coast.

rizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

Divine Service will be held at the School ouse to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, by Rev. arles M. Blake.

McGinley's Theatrical Troupe play to-night at ouncil Hall, and will present an entirely new ogramme.

Miss Blake's School will open on Monday the th instant. There are some twenty-five young sses and boys in our town, every one of whom ould be at school. See Miss B's advertisement.

We have no intelligence from the Governor ter than the 10th ult. We presume he is now on e road from Yuma to Tucson, and will return to rescott early next month.

Messrs. Baldwin, Kelly, Rector, Withers and hers from here, have arrived in San Franbisco. he California Volunteers from New Mexico, who ssed through here in November, reached San rancisco Dec. 28.

Dr. J. T. Alsap, our well known Territorial reasurer, has gone to California, where his young d interesting wife is spending the winter. Dur- g the Dr's. absence Hyler Ott, Esq. will dis- harge the arduous and important duties of Ter- itorial Treasurer, as Deputy.

The "Fool Catcher of Arizona," of whom we ave lately read a very interesting history, has, as e are informed, permanently located at La Paz, here at last accounts he had just solved the important problem, which of the three names, "Mc- inley," "McRyan," or "Michumpop," possesses he most sonorous sounds—deciding in favor of he latter on the ground of its meaning "four bits, Colorado river lingo."

The Times, the new form San Francisco Daily nd Weekly Union paper, is handsomely printed nd vigorously edited. It is in every way superior o the Flag, and has already attained a good position. Noah Brooks, the editor in chief, was for- erly the Washington correspondent of the Sac- amento Union. He is a man of ability, and well nformed on all that relates to the Pacific coast.

Horseflesh.—A French paper says the taste or horseflesh is increasing in France. Strange, is not, that the fastidious French, always consid- red "leaders of fashion," should at this late day dopt an old and favorite dish of the Apaches. For once the savages have been in advance of civilization, they have good reason to feel proud ver the French compliment to their good taste.

Quartz Rock Saloon.—This important item of roperty on Granite Street, has lately been sold by W. H. Hardy, to two professional gentlemen, who ppear to be brushing up the Billiard tables and therwise improving the establishment. We hear Mr. H. has determined to close out his entire interest in Prescott, with the intention of devoting hi undivided attention to his mining and other roperty on the Colorado.

Banning's Mail Stages, heretofore run from Wilmington to Fort Yuma, will hereafter go to La Paz, to which place a mail route is soon to be established, extending through to Prescott.

This change, we learn by private letter from San Francisco, has been influenced by Governor McCormick, through the newly appoinned General Post Office agent, (Mr. Truman) lately arrived from Washington. Mr. Truman is soon to visit Arizona, on business.

Indian Robbery at Burnt Ranch.—On Tuesday last our town was again shocked with the intelligence that the entire stock of horses and cattle herded at the Burnt Ranch, by Lorenz Nickol & Co: about three miles west of town, had been driven off by Indians. The stock consisted of between thirty and forty animals, mostly horses, and belonging to a number of our citizens. Pursuit was made by a party from here, with no other result than the unfortunate accidental wounding of one of the pursuing party. This is a heavy loss of property in the aggregate, and is severely felt by several who can hardly afford it.

NEW DISCOVERY OF RICH MINES SIXTY MILES FROM PRESCOTT.

GREAT STAMPEDE!

About one week since it became known to a few of our people that a new discovery of gold Placier and Quartz Mines had been made east of Silver Mountain, on Oak Creek which drains the south side of Bradshaw Mountain, some sixty miles south of Prescott. A sudden and unprecedented demand for horses seemed to be the first manifestation, which was soon followed by requisitions upon our prosperous and liberal merchants for flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, and a few—beans. Then the thing was out—every body knew "what's the matter now;" and away they went, and are still going, until our devoted town seems deserted. Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress was most faithfully represented on our southern outlet. Up went flour—down went theatre stock. Still we are here—our Prescott exists and progresses. At every commenced building the work goes on.

The evidences of a rich and extensive mining region, heretofore unknown, to be called the Agua Frio District, are abundant. We hear but one opinion—one belief—expressed. And we have only to say to the enterprising prospectors, may you all "strike it rich."

Letter from Henry Clifton.—This gentleman, well known as an Arizona Pioneer, is now at Santa Barbara, California. From his private letter to the editor, dated Jan. 26th, we take the liberty of copying a few lines:

"I have [illegible]et some of our old Prescott friends at El M[illegible]te—Mr. Silverthorne and lady, Messrs. Tucker, Prather, J. Tuttle, and several others, all of whom were enjoying themselves, and giving Central Arizona a good name.

"There are thousands of questions asked me almost daily regarding the mining prospects of Arizona, all of which I answer as favorable as possible. Have not heard a word from Prescott since I left, early in December, [illegible] n read the Miner—which please send once.

I s[illegible]all leave for Prescott in all next month [illegible] all go well prepared for business oper- for the coming summer."

[illegible] r friend Clifton and others of our ab- tizens could realize how delighful a we have had and are now enjoying, they hardly have taken the Indian risks ls of a five hundred mile journey to winter in Prescott.

MORE MAILS FOR ARIZONA.

Mr. Bidwell of California, has introduced a resolution in Congress, inquiring into the expediency of re-establishing the Southern Overland Mail Route, from San Francisco *via* Los Angeles, Fort Yuma, Tucson and Mesilla to Memphis. A resolution has also been introduced asking why service is not put on the route from the Rio Grande to Prescott. It is not unlikely that both these routes will be put in operation. Speed the day! It will be an important one for Arizona.

Congress.—Washingson dates to the 20th of January contain a summary of proceedings in Congress of little interest.

The House select Committee to inquire into the killing of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, has summoned as additional witnesses, Major Generals Sheridan and Thomas, and Secretaries Stanton and Browning.

The correspondence between President Johnson and Governor Swann of Maryland, previous to the Baltimore election difficulties, is expected to be forthcoming.

The late mission of General Sherman and Minister Campbell to Mexico, is reported a failure, and positive injury to Juarez.

The total receipts of Internal Revenue from July 1, 1866 to January 20th, 1867, inclusive, amounted to $177,731,974.

A memorial of the Southern Republicans to Congress has been presented.

It was expected there would be no difficulty about the admission of Colorado and Nebraska until lately, but the use of the word "white" in the Constitution is likely to prove fatal to the measure.

Very little progress is yet made in the impeachment matter, but great confidence is expressed by certain members of the House as to the favorable result of their scheme. The plan now appears to be to suspend the President and prevent further official action, until found convenient to try him—which may be the present or some future year—probably not till after the next Presidential election.

The Alta California, which by the by has been much improved of late, has always been friendly to Arizona. In a recent editorial, based on the Governor's visit to San Fratcisco, it has the following sensible remarks which all Arizonians will rightly appreciate:

"We trust the necessary protection may not be much longer wanting. So large and fine a country should not be closed against the labor and capital that stand ready to enter as soon as Government will give them security against the Apaches. San Francisco is directly interested in this matter. Whatever helps Arizona will contribute to the trade and wealth of this city. The present white population of that Territory are nearly all Californians, and whatever her future may be it is to San Francisco they must look as their chief port, whatever new accessions of Territory we may gain on the Gulf of California. The towns and cities that may spring up on the Gulf of California will stand in the same relation to San Francisco that Portland does; and if Portland contained six times the population and trade with the interior that it now has, we think our commerce with that place would be six times as great as it is. San Francisco, then, ought to take measures through the Chamber of Commerce to secure from Congress additional protection for the much neglected inhabitants of Arizona. This, we are assured, is all that is needed to direct capital and population thither; to develope the richest gold, silver and copper mines on the continent, and add to the trade of this city a good deal more than was added by the mineral discoveries and developements in Nevada."

Bill James once more.—Again, and we hope for the last time, we have to allude to this wretched scoundrel, who was "transported," agreably to the voice of our citizens, to parts (to us) unknown. He is gone, and may we never see him more.

The following communication from Mr. Lansberger the owner of the premises broken open by James and Kennedy, speaks for itself, and removes all suspicion of complicity by other parties in the matter mentioned:

Editor Miner.—If there is a spare place in your next edition, I would beg leave to request you to inform the people of Prescott and the public at large, of the following, in order to remove any doubts concerning the character of Mr. Reese, the late employer of James the banished burglar. Whatever Mr. Reese had arranged with James, was at my request. After Mr. Reese voluntarily and gentlemanly had informed me of the bad doings and still worse intentions of the man James, in order to catch him and his accomplices, I had to inform the thief, through Mr. Reese, of the whereabouts of my money, and conveniences of entering the house.

Hoping that this true statement will correct all doubts in regard to Mr. Reese's character, I remain yours respectfully,

Louis Lansberger.

The Product of the Comstock Ledge.—During the year 1866, the mines on this famous lead produced $11,261,741 worth of bullion, but only seven out of the twenty leading mines yielded a dividend to their stockholders. These were the Crown Point, $234,000, Empire Mill and Mine, $32,400; Gould and Curry, $252,000; Hale and Norcross, $350,000; Imperial, $176,000; Savage, $360,000; Yellow Jacket, $390,000—total, $1,794.400.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL.

MISS BLAKE will open her school on Monday the 18th inst.

Pupils received at $2 (U. S. currency) per week, payable in advance. Feb. 9—tf.

L. B. JEWELL,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

(With M. A. Franklin, Druggist and Photographer,)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. P. & H. S.

The regular meeting of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society on Monday evening Febuary 11, 1867, at 7 o'clock p. m. All members are invited to attend as business of importance will come before the Society. F. G. CHRISTIE, Sec'y.

NOTICE!!

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Yavapai, until the first Monday of April 1867, for the erection of a JAIL and COURT HOUSE, to be erected in the town of Prescott. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Clerk of said Board. The Board reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids which may be offered.

F. G CHRISTIE,
Clerk Board Supervisors.
3t4

S. B CASWELL. J. F ELLIS.

Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, *Los Angeles.*

3m6

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

San Francisco.

On and after January 1st, 1867, the California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship ORIZABA, Chas. Thorn, Commander, will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

1867	San Francisco.	San Diego.	San Pedro
February - - -	9	12	13
February - - -	23		26

COUNTY SEAT OF MOHAVE.

Office of the County Recorder,
Mohave City, January 21, 1867.

By order of the Hon Board of Supervisors of Mohave county, made on the 21st day of January A. D 1867, the town of Hardyville, in said county, is hereby declared the County Seat of said county at the expiration of thirty days from this date in accordance with An Act entitled "An Act providing for the permanent location of the seat of justice of Mohave county, by a direct vote of the people."

By order of the Board,
JAMES P. BULL,
Clerk Board Supervisors
3t2

ANNIVERSARY BALL!

A ball will be given in the CAPITOL BUILDING, PRESCOT, on the evening of

February 22, 1867,

the anniversary of Washington's birth day. The musical services of the Smith Brothers have been secured for the occasion, an excellent supper will be furnished at the National Restaurant, and the undersigned, in extending a general invitation to all, do so, with the sincere hope that all who may attend will be well pleased with the arrangements for enjoying themselves. No pains will be spared to make everything pass off as joyous "As the merry tinkle of a marriage bell."

BILL, including supper $10,00 in Legal Tender. J. P BOURKE, and JAMES MONIHON, floor managers.

NELSON & JACKSON.
Prescott, January 26, 1866.

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

Blank Books

FOR

MINING DISTRICTS.

The attention of District Recorders is called to a variety of BLANK BOOKS suitable for Mining records now on sale at the

ARIZONA MINER OFFICE.

Prices from $5 to $15, each, in greenbacks.

☞ All kinds of printing done for the Districts at short notice and upon fair terms.

AUCTION SALES.

R. MEACHAM, Auctioneer,

Will give personal attention to sales at Auction, of Real Estate, Mining Claims, and Merchandize generally.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Short deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice to the undersigned, at his office in Prescott.

S. E. BLAIR, Administrator.
Prescott, Dec. 18, 1866. 24t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Leroy Jay, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By Wm. J. Berry, Attorney.
Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Trahan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date of this notice to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.
By Wm. J. Berry, Attorney.
Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai.

In District Court, Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai.

Henry Morgan, pl'ff,
vs
Van C. Smith,
F. G. Christie, def'ts.
{ 50c. R S. cancelled. }

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days, and if without the Territory then seventy days. This action is brought to recover the sum of fourteen hundred and seventeen dollars, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the 10th day of November, 1866, being the balance due upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the 21st day of June, 1866, and to foreclose a mortgage of same date given by you to secure the payment of said note, on the following described property. All those certain town lots or parcels of land lying and being situate in the town of Prescott, in said county of Yavapai, and Territory Arizona and described in the original survey and plat of said town as lots numbered four and five and six, in block eight,—and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required the plaintiff will take default against you, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court [L. S] this 7th day of February, A. D. 1867

E. W. WELLS, Jr.,
Clerk District Court 3d Judicial District.
By J. M. Boggs, Deputy. 3m3

District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai. Teritory of Arizona.

O. F. Spaulding, pl'f.
vs
N. K. Lampson, def.
[50c. Rev. cancelled.]

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the county and Teritory aforesaid.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lampson, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District county of Yavapai, Teritory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this snmmons if served within this county; but if without this county, then forty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars with interest, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the seventeenth day of February A. D. 1866. And to foreclose a mortgage of same date, given by you to secure the payment of said note, on the individual one-twelfth interest in that certain Quartz Mill situated on Lynx Creek, in the county and Teritory aforesaid, and known as the "Lampson Thunderbolt Mill."

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court [L. S] this 16th day of December, A. D. 1866.

E. W. WELLS, Jr., Clerk.
J. P. Hargrave, att'y for pl'ff. 1t5

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.
Prescott. June 1, 1866. 11tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T. STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1tf ARIZONA CITY.

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 193m

TOBACCO.

The undersigned have just received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S BEST,

both

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The attention of all who use Tobacco and desire a good article is invited to this stock.

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED ☜

CLUTTER & CO.
Drug Store.
Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22tf

PINE'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET,

San Bernardino.

The Stages from Hardyville, Fort Yuma, Wilmington and Los Angeles, arrive and depart regularly with passengers. Every attention given to the comfort of guests.

A BILLIARD TABLE

Is in connectiun with the Hotel. 24tl

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Dec. 1st, 1866. 23tf

WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,

CANAL STREET, WILMINGTON.

THOMPSON & KENNILTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that the EXCHANGE is kept as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES.

THE TABLE is furnished with the best the market affords. A BAR, with the best of liquors, and Billiard Tables are connected with the Hotel. 24tf

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

CHA'S GEIRSON,

RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEED STABLE.

South side of the PLAZA, PRESCOTT,

Hay per day, $1,00. Grain per lb, 12 1-2 cents. Freighters and others supplied with hay at 5c per pound.

23tf GILES & CO.

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24tf A. G. DUNN.

GIRD'S OFFICIAL MAP

OF

ARIZONA.

Copies have been received from Mr. Gird on sale and can be had at the MINER OFFICE.

Price, $5, in paper. This is considered much the best map of Arizona yet published.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22m3

BREWERY.

The undersigned having fitted up a fine Brewery in the west end of the old

CAPITOL BUILDING,

they are prepared to furnish the public with the best of LAGER BEER and bottled ALE, wholesale and retail. In connection with the Brewery, they have a

FIRST CLASS SALOON,

where we are prepared to furnish the public with the best liquors in the the country. Persons from the surrounding country are especially invited to call and examine our stock.

1tf LITTIG & NELSON.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE-PROOF. Ladies' Entrance—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times.

24m3 T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the [illegible] in a few days he will receive by the [illegible] bando, a large stock of goods, comprising [illegible] stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and [illegible]
A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Cigarito [illegible]
Hats, Dried Fruits,
1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 [illegible]
200 Sacks of Beans.
A lot of Potatoes [illegible]
20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors.

Which he intends to keep [illegible] Paz and Fort Mohave, and [illegible] at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES [illegible]

[illegible]

P. S.—Soon after [illegible] complete stock of [illegible] ormerly occupied by [illegible]

Arizona Miner.

THE GERMAN'S FATHERLAND.

[The English version, by Clarence Mangan.]

Where is the German's Fatherland?
Is't Prusia? Swabia? Is't the strand
Where grows the vine, where flows the Rhine?
Is't where the gull skims the Baltic's brine?
No!—yet more great and far more grand
Must be the German's Fatherland!

How call they then the German's land?
Bavaria? Brunswick? Hast thou scanned
It where the Zuyder Zee extends?
Where Styrian toil the iron bends?
No, brother no!—thou hast not spanned
The German's Genuine Fatherland!

Is, then, the German's Fatherland
Westphalia? Pomerania? Stand
Where Zurich's waveless water sleeps;
Where Weezer winds, where Danube sweeps;
Hast found it now? Not yet! Demand
Elsewhere the German's Fatherland!

Then say, where lies the German's land?
Baptise that great, that ancient land!
'Tis surely Austria, proud and bold,
In wealth unmatched, in glory old?
O! none shall write her name in sand;
But she is not the German's land!

Say then, Where lies the German's land!
Baptise that great, that ancient land!
Is't Alsace? Or Lorraine—that gem
Wrenched from the Imperial Diadem
By wiles which princely treachery planned?
No! these are not the German's land?

Where, therefore, lies the German's land?
Name now at last that mighty land!
Where'er resounds the German tongue—
Where German hymns to God are sung—
There, gallant brother, take thy stand!
This is the German's Fatherland!

This is his land, the land of lands,
Where vows bind less than clasped hands;
Where Valor lights the flashing eye,
Where Love and Truth in deep hearts lie,
And Zeal enkindles Freedom's brand—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Where Hate pursues each foreign band—
Where German is the name for friend,
Where Frenchman is the name for fiend,
And France's yoke is spurned and banned—
That is the German's Fatherland!

That is the German's Fatherland!
Great God! look down and bless that land!
And give her noble children souls
To cherish while Existence rolls,
And love with heart and hand with hand
Their universal Fatherland!

A GOOD STORY is told of a rustic youth and a buxom country girl, who sat facing each other at a husking party. The youth, smitten with the charms of the beautiful maiden, only ventured a sly look, and now and then touching Patty's foot under the table. The girl, determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, bore with these advances a little while in silence, when she cried out, "Look here, if you love me, why don't you say so; but don't dirty my stockings."

A LITERARY announcement from Leipsic runs thus: "Our readers will be obliged to us for drawing their attention to some Sanscrit works which will shortly appear. We have not read the books ourselves, but, if their contents are as interesting as their titles, their perusal must be the acme of delight. The titles are "Swapantschukschatimtrastotra," "Tragmatmikakalkastotra," "Upangalalitavratodyapana," "Sankaredtatchaturthivratodyapana," and "Anantatschaturdarivratakatha."

AMONG other tremendous machines recently patented in France are: An electrical mortar; a steam cannon to pour forth a hail of shells and cannon balls for an hour without ceasing; a steam field gun; a rifled carbine, to fire thirty shots a minute; and an infernal box belching forth a thousand balls, and intended to annihilate a whole regiment at a blow.

A two year old bull was picked up at sea, off Chebeague Island, Maine. The animal was five miles from the main land at the spot in the vasty deep where he was overhauled, and was hard on his way to visit his English cousin Johnny. Having been taken in tow, with his nose clear of the brine, Bossy was safely brought to land.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The stockholders of the California and Arizona National Railroad Company held a meeting in Sacramento, on Saturday evening, and elected the following directors: R. Pacheco, George R. Moore, C. C. Hayden, W. G. English, Thomas K. Stewart, John Doherty, J M Frey, H. H. Hartley, and J. W. Haines.

"VEGETABLE PILLS!" exclaimed an old lady,—"don't talk to me of such stuff! The very best vegetable pills ever made is an apple dump'ing; for destroying a gnawing at the stomach, there is nothing like it; it can always be relied on!"

IF we are told a man is religious, we still ask what are his morals? But if we hear at first that he has honest morals, and is a man of natural justice and good temper, we seldom think of the other question, whether he be religious or devout.

ONE bed of the Salt Mines of Nevada, is reported to cover 52,930 acres, yielding 2,000,000 bushels annually of salt, 95 per cent. fine. No bottom to this bed has yet been discovered.

JOSH BILLINGS remarks with as much good feeling as truth, "that in the good old daze thar waz more fun in 30 cents, than thar iz now in 7 dollars and a half."

THE Pacific Ore Company, near Grass Valley, desulphurize rock by steam, and it is said they get $28 a ton, where the old way they got only $9.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says that the Southerners who are crying "Ho for Brazil!" had much better do their hoeing where they are.

"DON'T care much about the bugs," said Mr. Swink, "but the truth is I've not got the blood to spare."

THE receipts of the London underground railway for six months, were £102,947, from ten millions passengers.

AT Paris, ladies bonnets are abolished, and double and twisted boys' hats substituted, in all colors.

THERE is a negro in Philadelphia whose feet measure 29 inches. The radicals ought to secure him for a party platform.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. J. CLARKE,

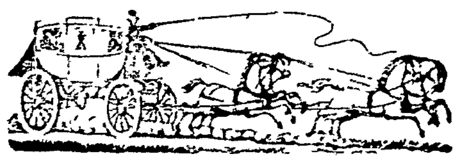
At the Post Office, Los Angeles, California,
Agent for American and Foreign Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, dealer in Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books, and blanks for Territorial, County and township use, furnished to order by sending a ruled sheet, with such headings as are desired. All the California papers furnished at *Publishers prices.* The following list will be furnished as per prices annexed. Legal tender taken at the San Francisco value in payment.

	per year.
ARIZONA MINER	5 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Gody's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	3 50
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Hours at Home	3 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	2 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50
Our Young Folks	2 00
Merry's Museum	1 50
The Playmate	1 50
Beadle's Monthly	3 00
Madame Demorest's Mag of Fashion	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Every Saturday, monthly parts	4 50
All the Year Round, English edition	5 00
Once a Week, monthly parts	6 00
The Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar G. A. Sala's	6 00
London Society	6 00
Good Words	4 00
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	7 50
Young English Woman	4 50
Intellectual Observer	7 50
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
London Lancet	5 50
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine	3 00
American Journal of Medical Sciences and Medical News and Library	6 00
New York Medical Journal	5 00
North American Journal of Homœopathy	5 00
The Binder, monthly parts	11 00
Chambers' Journal	1 50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3 50
London Quarterly Review	3 00
Westminster Review	3 00
Edinburgh Review	3 00
North British Review	3 00
The four Foreign Reviews	10 00
The four Foreign and Blackwood	13 00
North American Review	5 50
Catholic World	5 50
American Mining Gazette	5 00
United States Insurance Gazette	5 00
United States Service Magazine	5 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 50
Banker's Magazine	5 50
Guardian	12 00
Christian Remembrancer	10 00
Churchman's Family Magazine	6 00
Church of England Magazine	1 00
Christian Examiner, Boston	5 00
Amer Agriculturist	2 00
Working Farmer	1 50
American Farmer	1 50
Masonic Review	5 00

	per year
Phrenological Journal	2 00
Herald of Health	2 00
Yankee Notions, comic	2 00
Mr Merriman's Monthly	2 00
Nix Nax Monthly	2 00
Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Illustrated London News	12 00
London Times, weekly	10 00
London Daily, last date	12 00
London Dispatch, weekly	13 00
Bell's Life in London	13 00
London Athanaeum	11 00
London Punch	7 00
Saturday Review	13 00
Public Opinion	11 00
Evening Mail, tri-weekly	25 00
The Engineer	13 00
London Mining Journal	12 00
Army and Navy Journal	6 00
Every Saturday	4 50
Round Table	5 50
Littell's Living Age	7 00
Scientific American	3 50
American Artizan	3 00
Oil News	3 50
Mining and Petroleum Standard and Gaslight Journal	3 00
The Nation	6 50
Banner of Light	3 00
Irish American	3 50
Irish People, N. Y.	3 00
Scottish Am Journal	3 50
Church Journal	4 00
Country Gentleman	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 50
N England Farmer	2 50
Prairie Farmer	2 50
Turf Field and Farm	5 00
Wilkes' Spirit of Times	4 00
N Y Weekly Clipper	3 50
do de Police Gaz	3 50
do Ledger	3 50
do Mercury	3 00
do Home Journal	3 00
do Independent	3 00
do Leader	3 00
do Staats Zeitung	3 00
do Weekly Tribune	2 50
do do Times	2 50
do do World	2 50
do Herald for Cal	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50
Leslie's Illus Paper	3 50
do do German	3 50
Literary Album	3 50
Chimney Corner	3 50
Literary Companion	3 50
Flag of our Union	3 50
Waverly Magazine	4 50
National Republican	3 50
Port and Transcript	3 00
Missouri Republican	3 50
New Orleans Delta	5 50
do Picayune	5 50
Forney's Press	4 50
Bost W'kly Journal	3 50
do Post	3 50
Cal Police Gazette	5 00
do Golden Era	5 00
do Mercury	4 00
S F Alta Cal weekly	5 00
do Bulletin	5 00
The Pacific Churchman	4 00
Sacramento Union weekly	5 00

SANTA FE

Stage Company.



Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods

"*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

European Metallurgical Works.

Bryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this Establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—are prepared to test Ores by such process as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Assays, either in the humid or dry way, made of all Minerals. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.

S. P. KIMBALL. 6tf J. R. MURPHY

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

IMPORTERS OF

Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,

Printing Presses, Type,

AND

PRINTING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at

411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
Los Angeles, February 1, 1866 5tf

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS.
ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.
Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5tf

BANNING & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.
WILMINGTON AND LOS ANGELES.

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

J. D. HICKS & CO.,

LOS ANGELES, California.

Dealers in

Stoves, Lead and Iron Pipes,
Pumps, Hydraulic Rams,
Miner's Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Stone Ware,
Lamps,
Crockery,
Kerosene,
Linseed Oil,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Manilla and Fencing Rope,
Monte Bacon,
And Lard.
Dried Fruits,
Etc, etc, etc.. etc.
Also, just received
Corn Shellers. (Double & Single,)
Cast Steel Plows,
Horse Shoes,
Window Glass,
Butts and Screws,
Strap Hinges,
Broom Wire,
Etc, etc., etc

All of which we offer cheap for cash.
6tf J. D. HICKS & CO

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro.

The California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship

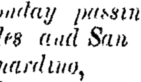
Pacific,

CHARLES THORNE, Commander,

Will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

San Francisco, September 13 and 25, and October 6, 18 and 30
San Diego, October 9 and November 3.
San Pedro September 16 and 28, October 11 and 21, and November 4. tf17

STAGE LINE TO FT. YUMA.



On and after Monday, September 10th, the stages of the undersigned, carrying the United States and Quartermaster's mail, will leave the Exchange, at *Wilmington California, for Fort Yuma, at 4 o'clock every Monday passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino,*

Arriving at Fort Yuma the following Friday. Returning, leaves Fort Yuma the following Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m.

LETTERS, PACKAGES, ETC., Forwarded on Reasonable Terms.

The Overland Stage from San Francisco, leaves Los Angeles every day; the Steamer Pacific leaves Wilmington three times each month.

The stage from San Diego to Los Angeles leaves only once a week, and the steamer once a month.

BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Cal., Sept. 6, 1866. 19tf

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.

Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's
SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver,	Stomach,
Spleen,	Kidneys,
Heart,	Womb,
Bladder,	Nerves,
Glands,	Blood,
Marrow,	& Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify, Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation, Correct Costiveness, Prevent Diarrha, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c, &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St near Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

✿ WILLIAMS' ADVERTISING AGENCY,
97 Chesnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot,
No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

AND

CLOCK MATERIALS,

with all the advantages of the Eastern market in regard to both selection and price.

Send for illustrated catalogues

HENRY W EDES,
96m Proprietor.

PLANT & BROTHER,

Established in 1845.

Agricultural Machinery,

Garden and Field Seeds,

Hose, Packing and Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting.

☞ Sign of the GILT PLOW, ☜

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send 5 cts. for postage for Illustrated Catalogue. 93m

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the oldest paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year,	$5 00
For six months,	3 00
For three months,	2 00
Single copies,	.25

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 50
One square, three months,	10 00
One square, one year,	25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Posters,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT

UNITED STATES
STEEL PEN WOR
Factory, Camden, New Jersey.

R. ESTERBROOK & C
STEEL PEN MANUFACTU

WAREHOUSES—403 Arch Street, Phila 42 John Street, New York.

These Celebrated Pens are of Genuine can Manufacture, and comprise every style Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity ness of point to the best imported. therefore, sure to gain the confidence American public.

Samples and prices on application.

Lots made to order, of any pattern or quired.

For sale to the trade at the Manufactur Warehouses, as above; and at retail tioners, Booksellers and News Dealers United States.

11 tf R. ESTERBROOK & Co

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, men, and mine owners is respectfully urged exam ne and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 69 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS.—*President,* Hon. Chauncey Vibbard New York. *Vice President and Treasurer,* J. Pulston, New York. *Secretary,* F. G. Wheeler New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed on an entirely new principle, which enables it crush and pulverize ores and other minerals single process, viz: It is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon different centres not only crush, but also attain a maximum of trition. These jaws are massively constructed and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron, which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight and can be graduated as occasion requires. The machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 2nd street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr P. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs.)

This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 50 to 75 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed 15-horse power. It is of a very durable construction every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machine, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen length, and will require a 12-horse power engine. Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a sieve 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, the stamps using seives of from 35 to 50 meshes to the inch. The Thunderbolt Crusher not only finishes a much larger amount of work, but reduces it to a finer powder. Cost, complete, boxed and delivered at the wharf, $6,750.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one sixteenth less in capacity; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, $5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or

P. G. GARDINER,
Superintendent,
6tf No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11,) N.Y

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale Seven Octave Rose Wood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair!

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Plain Case,
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Heavy Moulding,
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style,

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free. 11

E. REMINGTON & SO

MANUFACTURERS O

Revolvers, Rifles, Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States Service. Also

Pocket and Belt Revolv

REPEATING PISTOLS,

Rifle Canes, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and S Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun and the Trade generally.

In these days of housebreaking and rob ery house, store, bank and office shoul of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS

Parties desiring to avail themselves of improvements in pistols, and superior ship and form, will find all combined in Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and desc our arms will be furnished upon applic

E. REMINGTON &
Ilion,

MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 14 Street, New York

ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867. NUMBER 4.

Arizona Miner.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year,	$5,00
For six months,	3,00
For three months,	1,50
For single copies,	,25

Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:

A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, $3,00. Each subsequent insertion, $1,50. One square standing for three months, $10,00. For six months, 15,00. For one year, $25,00; and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:

All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

WM. J. BERRY,

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hererctofore existing between DUNN & CoLLIER, is this day desolved by mutual consent.

Prescott, December 10 1866. 24t4.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the County Recorder, will please call and settle before the first of January or the accounts will be placed in proper hands. for collection. Those having papers in the office will confer a favor by calling for them.

F. G CHRISTIE,
County Recorder.
Pseacott, Dec. 1, 1866,

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER
Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

VOUCHERS

AND OTHER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

PURCHASED,

ALSO

GOLD DRAFTS

PAYRBLE IN

San Francisco,

OLD BY

JAMES GRANT.

24m3

PRESCOTT ADVERMISEMENTS.

New Bakery.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Prescott that he has lately fitted up the house of Parson Reed, on Montezuma Street, where he is prepared to furnish fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies, daily, at rational and living prices. BOWERLEN.
24t4

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY [illegible]
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

Delinquent Tax Roll

On Real Estate, for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, for Territorial and County Taxes, for the year 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday March 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m, as required by law, I will expose for sale at public auction in front of Campbell and Buffum's store in Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona Territory and continue to sell from day to day until the whole or sufficient of each parcel has been sold to pay the amount of Territorial and county taxes, interest and charges, set forth in the annexed list as due (unless the same shall be previously paid) the following described property:

Bentel & Fassnaucht, house and lot east side of Cortez street, Prescott, north of, and adjoining the residence of R Meacham.	$4 39
Clifton & Fisher, Ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	3 23
Chambers & Robbins, House and Blacksmith shop, Granite street, opposite Quartz Rock Saloon.	10 13
Clinton George, Ranch and improvements, east of, and adjoining the Prescott town site.	12 43
Davis Joseph, Ranch and improvements on willow creek.	3 24
Duppa Darrell, house west side of Granite street.	3 24
Jerome Mining and Milling Company Thunderbolt steam quartz mill on Lynx creek.	345 48
Prescott & Lynx creek toll road company, improvements on road from Prescott to Lynx creek.	23 91
Peck & Banghart, improvements on ranch adjoining Postle's at old Fort Whipple.	23 91
Rankin William, improvements on ranch known as Rankin's ranch on east fork of Granite creek.	12 43
Snediker T. B., house on Gurley st., oppogite Bowers & Bro. Prescott.	14 72
Sanders Robert, one half interest in 320 acres land in Williamson valley.	2 10
Skillcorn Wm., house and lot and blacksmith shop, west side of Granite street.	14 72
Vickroy I H., house and improvements in Goodwin city.	3 24
Williams J. W., Lots 24, 20, 18, 22, in block 33, Prescott, 320 acres of land in Skull Valley, known as Baker & Co's ranch.	10 13
Walnut Grove Mining & Milling Co, one steam quartz mill, twenty stamps at Bully Bueno mine	575 17
Williamson and Pearce, house and Beer Brewery, fronting on Montezuma street, Prescott.	14 72
Young I. A., 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	3 24
Bird & Ellsworth, improvements on 160 acres of land in Walnut Grove.	28 60
Mahan J. A, Log house and lot on Granite street.	$4 39
Runk William, house and lot east side of Granite street, Prescott, next to A. C. Williamsons.	10 13
McCaffry I. E., house and arasta, Lynx creek.	3 24
Gillson, William, improvements on 160 acres of laud in Skull valley.	10 13
Berger J. H., house at Walnut grove.	3 24
Brill F. L, 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	19 13
Bertrand J, house and lot in Weaver.	3 24
Callaway W. P., house in Wickenberg.	3 24
Curtin James, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Plumpack F, house and lot main street Wickenberg.	12 43
Gregeric Valentine, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Howell B. F., house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
McKee David, house and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Ponget Frank, house and lot in Wickenberg.	4 91
Romeo Clemtio, house and lot in Wickenberg—house and lot in Weaver.	25 07
Shook Frank, House and lot in Wickenberg.	3 24
Genung C. B. 160 acres of land on copper creek.	3 24
Kirkland H. W. 160 acres of land, and 480 acres on Kirkland creek, known as Kirkland's ranch	37 69
Langley Moses, lots in Prescott.	3 24
McGill C. B, 180 acres of land on Kirkland creek.	4 91
McDerwin Jno, 160 acres of land and improvements at Skull valley.	4 91
Salesbury Wm., 80 acres of land and improvements at Walnut Grove.	7 84
Blodgett & Kelley, 160 acres of land on Kirkland creek.	12 43
Whitlow Cha's, house and lot main street Wickenberg.	3 24
Wilson J. H., 160 acres of land near Wickenberg.	3 24
Brooks & Co., ranch and improvements Rio Verde.	6 69
Behan John, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	2 02
Norwood John, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	10 13
Yates Cha's, ranch and improvements, Rio Verde.	3 24
McCourtney John, house and lot in Wickenberg.	2 24

JOHN A. RUSH,
Prescott, Feb. 1st, 1867. Dist. Att'y.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY & CO.,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,
Merchants.
July 1, 1864. v1n8

OSBORN HOUSE.

The undersigned having leased the above named popular house wishes to to invite the public to call and see him and judge of his accommodations for themselves.

BOARD PER DAY, - - - - - $2,50.
[illegible] WEEK, - - - - - 13,00.
[illegible] LODGING, per WEEK, 16,00
23t3 J. H. LEE, Proprietor.

CHA'S GEIRSON,

RETAIL DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

THE CENSUS OF 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At the request and in the name of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I hereby announce that M. B. Duffield, late U. S. Marshal of Arizona, is required to furnish the Department, through me, with a list of the names of all persons, Deputy U. S. Marshals, assistants or agents, engaged in taking the census of this Territory in the year 1864. Also a detailed statement showing the amount claimed by each for his services, the number of days employed and miles traveled, the daily expense incurred or average cost per diem. Said statements properly authenticated before some officer of the Territory qualified to administer oaths, should be sent to me by or before the first day of December ensuing, when immediate steps will be taken to insure the payment of all legitimate demands on account of taking said census. RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Prescott, Nov. 1, 1866. Governor.

DELINQUENT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX, OF YAVAPAI CO., FOR 1866.

PRESCOTT, Feb. 1, 1867.

It appearing to me by the delinquent tax roll for the year 1866, filed in my office, that the persons named in the annexed list are indebted to the county of Yavapai in the amounts set opposite their names, for Territal and county taxes, interest and charges on personal property, for the year 1866. Therefore

NOTICE is hereby given, that if said sums so set forth as due, are not paid on or before the first monday in March 1867, I will (as required by law) institute suits for the recovery of the same with costs:

JOHN A. RUSH,
Dist. At'ty.

Names.	Am't
Antonio,	$5 54
Boggs, J. M.	7 89
Bennett, Silas	35 39
Clifton & Fisher,	3 24
Case, S.	19 32
Curtis, Cha's A.	12 43
Chambers, Dan.	3 24
Chambers & Robbins,	5 54
Conner, James	5 54
Daniels, L. H.	31 46
Davis, Joseph	2 10
Flowers, W. T.	28 50
French, A.	3 24
Fourr, William	3 24
Johnson Geo. A. & Co.,	28 50
Jones, D. H.	5 54
Lount, George	7 89
Morgan, Henry	28 50
Martin, John	3 24
Maher, Tho's	3 24
Preadeaux, Wm.	3 24
Rosenback, Lewis	23 66
Ranken, Wm.	3 24
Snediker, T. B.	3 24
Sanders, Robert	3 24
Skillicorn, Wm	3 24
Tucker, W. A.	28 50
Weber, Conrad	5 54
Wall, Stewart	69 85
Walker, J. R.	3 24
Sanders, E. & L. D.	12 43
Cushenberry, D.	50 67
Mahan, J. A.	6 69
Lennon, Joseph	12 43
Oldham,	10 13
Pearce, S. Z.	7 89
Runk, Wm.	7 89
Bruington, J. M.	3 24
Farrell, Tho's	3 24
Johnson & Zimmerman,	3 24
Linn, Jake	7 89
Pointer, Wm,	4 39
Poland, D. R.	2 68
Ehle & Simmons,	14 46
Gillson, Wm.	6 69
McGill, C. B.	5 54
McDerwin, Jno	2 10
Salesbury, Wm.	3 24
Whitmore, Allan	12 43
Young, I. A.	6 69
Brooks & Co.,	5 54
Behan, John	2 10
Elliott, Wm.	4 96
Fredericks & Marsh,	5 45
Skillin I. H.	3 24
Fasnaucht & Johnson,	5 45
Killion, John	5 45
Norwood, John	2 10
Beard, Sam'l	3 24
Bird & Ellswort,	31 46
Bird, J. M.	5 45
Brill F. L.	12 43
Callloway, W. P.	3 24
Draper, R.	3 24
Farley, G. W.	3 24
Gregeric, Valentine	31 95
Mesillas, Placer	4 39
Ponget, Frank	20 46
Palmer, W. D.	12 43
Pnenington, J. P.	3 24
Romeo, Clemtio	23 66
Reeler, Oliver	7 89
Van Toasel, N.	6 69
Genung, C. B.	2 10
Gage, Alamon	10 33
Halbert, J. W.	3 24
Langley, Moses	2 10

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
6tf Proprietors.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

3tf

SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER SCREEN WORKS,

JOHN W. QUICK, Manufacturer,
REMOVED TO
Vulcan Iron Works, Fremont St.,
Bet. Mission and Howard, San Francisco.
SCREEN PUNCHING in all its branches.

Quartz mill owners using my RUSSIA IRON SCRERNS will save two hundred per cent. Guaranteed to be the best and cheapest in use on the Pacific Coast, and will not rip or tear.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

N. B—J. W. Quick is the only competent and successful manufacturer of screens on this coast, having made screens for the principal mills for California and the adjoining Territories for many years. 17m3

V. CUSHING,

Agent for the purchase and shipping of
MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Especial attention given to Quartz Mill Machinery and Findings, and Miners' Material of every description. Being a Practical Machinist, and giving my personal attention to the execution of orders, I can guarantee the best class of work at the lowest prices in the city. Having completed arrangements with Horace McMurtrie & Co., 32 Kilby Street, Boston, and houses in New York, I am prepared to furnish Machinist's Tools of every description, Cotton and Woollen Mill Machinery, etc., at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Parties in the eastern States will be reliably furnished with costs of Mining Machinery of every description on application

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Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of the same free of expense.

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Economy is now the order of the day,—
All you gents that want to look gay,
Bring to me your work and I will make it stay,
For the cheapest work it does not do.
I, T. Curry, that do address you,
I tell you this without flattering you,
I can make old clothes look almost new,
I'm a tailor and a renovator, too.
Do not peddle with me about the price,
Or I will shave you "like a mice."

FEED AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having purchased the large stable and corrall with sheds, formerly owned by Wm. H Hardy, is prepared to feed stock by the day or week on reasonable terms.

23tf T M. ALEXANDER.

THE PRINTER AND HIS TYPES.

The following beautiful extract is from the pen of Benjamin F. Taylor, the printer-poet:

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood, by intelligent people, than the "art preservative"—the achievement of types. Every day their life long they are accustomed to read the newspaper, and find fault with its statements, its arrangements, its looks; to plume themselves upon the discovery of some rouguish and acrobatic type that gets into a frolic and stands upon its head; or of some waste letter or two in it—but of the process by which the newspaper is made, of the myriads of motions and the thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they know little and think less. They imagine they discourse of a wonder, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet, woven for thought to walk on, of the rags that fluttered on the back of the beggar yesterday.

But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded by the touch of inky fingers, that compose the printer's "case," noiseless, except the clicking of the types, as one by one they take their places in the growing line—we think we have found the marvel of the art. We think how many fancies in fragments there are in the boxes, how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there, if he only had a little chart to work by, how many facts in a small "handful," how much truth in chaos. Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hands a stanza of "Gray's Elegy," or a monody on Grimes, "All Buttoned up Before." Now he sets "Puppy Missing," and now "Paradise Lost;" he arrays a bride in "small caps," and a sonnet in "nonpariel;" he announces the languishing live, in one sentence—transposes the word and deplores the days that are few and evil in the next.

A poor jest ticks its way slowly into the printer's hand, like a clock just running down, and a strain of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by hearing by the ear, but perhaps not. The types that told a wedding yesterday announce a burial to-morrow—perhaps the same letters. They are the elements to make a world of—these types are a world with something in it as beautiful as Spring, as rich as Summer, and as grand as Autumn flowers that frost cannot wilt. Fruit that shall ripen for all time. The newspaper has become the log book of the age. It tells at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our "reckoning" without it. True the green grocer may bundle up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to base uses, something that is done times innumerable.

We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of that newspaper what he cannot make of living oaks—a bridge for time, that he can fling over the chasm of the dead years and walk safely back upon the shadowy sea into the far past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the soul be eloquent no more. The realm of the press is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has cheered somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or a hope in a heavy heart. He may meet with that sentiment many years after; it may have lost all charms of its paternity, but he feels affection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the first time, and wonders if indeed he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now—perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of his former self calling to his parents, and there is something mournful in his tone.

He begins to think—to remember why he wrote it, who were his readers then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, until he wonders if that thought of his will continue to float after he is dead, and whether he is looking upon something that will survive him And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—that is a better part of him—a shred from the garment of immortality he shall leave behind him when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death.

THE TRUE LIFE ON EARTH.

The following beautiful extract is cut from from one of our exchanges. Of its authorship we are not advised. It is worthy a high place in the vocabulary of good philosophy and excellent composition. We commend it to the perusal of our readers:

"There is, even on this side of the grave, a haven where the storms of life break not, or are but in gentle undulations of the unrippled and unmirroring waters—an oasis, not in the desert, but beyond it; a rest, profound and blissful as that of the soldier returned forever from the hardships, the dangers and the turmoils of war, to the bosom of that dear domestic circle of whose blessings he never prized at half their worth until he lost them.

"This haven, this rest, this oasis, is a serene old age. The tired traveler has abandoned the dusty, crowded and jostling highway of life for one of its shadiest and least-noted by-lanes. The din of traffic and worldly strife has no longer magic for his ear; the myriad foot fall on the city's stony walk is but noise or nothing to him now. He has run his race of toil, or trade, or ambition. His day's work is accomplished, and he has come to enjoy, tranquil and unharrassed, the splendor of the sunset, the milder glories of late evening. Ask not whether he has or has not been successful, according to the vulgar standard of success. What matters it now whether the multitude has dragged his chariot, rending the air with idolizing acclamations, or howled like wolves upon his track, as he fled by night from the fury of those he had wasted his vigor to serve? What avails it that broad lands have rewarded his toil, or that all has at the last moment been stricken from his grasp? Ask not whether he brings into retirement the wealth of the Indies or the poverty of the bankrupt; whether his couch be of down or of rushes; his dwelling a hut or a mansion. He has lived to little purpose, indeed, if he has not long since realized that wealth and renown are the true ends of exertion, not their absence the conclusive proof of ill fortune. Whoever seeks to know if his career has been prosperous and brightening from its outset to its close, if the evening of his days shall be genial and blissful, should ask not for broad acres, nor towering edifices, nor laden coffers. Perverted old age may grasp these with the yielding clutch of insanity, but they add to his cares and anxieties, not to his enjoyment. Ask rather: Has he mastered and harmonized his erring passions? Has he lived a true life?

"A true life! Of how many lives does each hour knell the conclusion, and how few of them are true ones. The poor child of sin and shame and crime, who terminates her clouded being in the early morning of her scarce budded yet blighted existence; the desperate felon, whose blood is shed by the community as the dread penalty of its voilated laws; the miserable debauchee, who totters down to his loathsome grave in the spring time of his years, by the fullness of his feasting iniquities—these the world valiantly affirms have not lived true lives! Fearless and righteous world, how profound and discriminating are their judgments! But the idolator of self, who devotes all his moments, his energies, his thoughts to schemes which begin and end in personal advantage; the grasper of gold and lands and tenements, the devotee of pleasure; the man of ignoble and sinister ambition, the woman of frivolity, extravagance and fashion; the idler; the gambler; the voluptuary—on all these and their myriad compeers, while born on the crest of the advancing billow, how gentle is the reproof, how charitable the judgment of the world! Nay, does it not pick its way daintily, cautiously and inoffensively through the midst of drunkard making and national faith breaking?

"A true life must be simple in all its elements. Animated by one grand and enobling impulse, all lesser aspirations find their proper places in harmonious subservience; simplicity in taste, in appetite, in habits of life, with a corresponding indifference to worldly honors and agrandizement, is the natural result of the predominance of a divine and unselfish idea. Under the guidance of such a sentiment, virtue is not an effort but a law of nature, like gravitation. It is vice alone that seems unaccountable, monstrous, almost miraculous. Purity is felt to be [illegible] to the mind as health to the body, [illegible] absence alike the inevitable [illegible]. A true life must be calm. We [illegible] our energies in strife for gold or fame, and then wonder alike at the cost and the worthlessness of the meed. How sloth is jostled by gluttony, and pride wrestled by avarice, and ostentation bearded by meanness! The soul which is not large enough for the indwelling of one virtue, affords lodgment and scope and arena for a hundred vices; but their warfare can not be indulged with impunity. Agitation and wretchedness are the inevitable consequences, in the midst of which the flame of life burns flaringly and swiftly to its close.

"A true life must be genial and joyous. Tell me not, pale anchorite, of your ceaseless vigils, your fastings, your scourgings. The man who is not happy in the path he has chosen, has chosen amiss."

HENRY C. EVERTS.—The clerk of Mr. Leihy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was not widely known in the Territory. He is well spoken of by the people of La Paz, and in the Solano (Cal.) *Press* we find the following reference to him:

"Mr. Everts was the son of the late Dr. T. C. Everts, and a brother of Mrs. D. M. Steckmon, of Suisun. For many years he was connected with various express companies in northern California, and for a few years past has been a clerk in the office of Charles Maltby, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was a young man of good business qualities, and highly esteemed. His untimely death will be regretted by all who knew him. He was a native of Indiana, about thirty-three years of age, and has a brother, sisters and mother residing in Napa county, and several relatives in other portions of the State."

THE GREAT TONTO BASIN IN ARIZONA.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a communication from Lieutenant Du Bois, Fourteenth United States Infantry, dated at Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory. This post, established in 1865, is on the Rio Verde, or San Francisco river, near its junction with the Salinas river. The Government reservation, comprising 24 square miles, lies on both sides of the river, and a farm was started this spring, an *ascequia* four miles in length being constructed for its irrigation. Corn and sorghum was planted, and at the date of the letter, was harvesting; the corn [illegible] ing 15 feet in height, and the sorghum [illegible] ing its third crop since planting. [illegible] of all descriptions flourish, and cotton and wheat have been extensively cultivated by the Indians.

Lieutenant Du Bois reports that he had recently returned from a scout into the mountains about eighty-five miles to the northeast. After passing the Mazatzal and Tonto ranges the party entered an entirely new country. Mesquite and greasewood, sage-brush and cactus disappeared, and instead [illegible] oak, ash and black walnut groves [illegible] through the valleys, the mountains being covered with immense pine and [illegible] a paradise compared with the [illegible] circling it. This section is supposed [illegible] Great Tonto Basin, so long [illegible] with its gold and silver, of which [illegible] evidences were discovered, and [illegible] slate, must in time become [illegible] traction of the Territory. [illegible] of hay can be cut yearly, and [illegible] any, irrigation will be required for agricultural purposes.

A PREACHER, who had forgotten his glasses, one Sunday morning, read [illegible] some portion of the old Testament [illegible] was an oyster man and [illegible] the shins of his people." [illegible] "Moses was an austere man [illegible] ment for the sins of his people [illegible]

THE ARIZONA MINER

"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

R. MEACHAM, Editor.

GOVERNOR McCORMICK

And wife arrived at Wilmington on the 28th of January, in the *Orizaba*. The *Alta California*, of the 26th, the day the Governor left San Francisco, contained the following correspondence, which explains itself, and which is certainly highly complimentary to the Governor, and shows his activity is appreciated by the first men of San Francisco:

San Francisco, Jan. 22d, 1867.

Governor: The undersigned, holding business relations with the Territory of Arizona, and having a lively interest in the development of its great resources, desire, upon the eve of your departure from this city, formally to express their appreciation of the marked ability, fidelity and energy with which you have conducted the public affairs of that Territory, and promoted every measure calculated to advance its substantial prosperty. While others have, at times, been discourage l by the obstacles which have combined to retard its settlement and success, you have ever been hopeful and confident, until now, largely through your individual exertions, these obstacles are rapidly disappearing, the importance of the Territory is acknowledged, and its condition and prospects are conceded by all to be more promising than ever before.

We therefore ask that you will, if consistent with your engagements, accept a complimentary dinner, to be given at the Occidental Hotel, on such evening, during the present week, as may best suit your convenience.

We are, with much respect, your obedient servants,

B. M. Hartshorne,	R. G. Sneath,
Geo. F. Hooper,	A. Eastman,
C. E. Hitchcock,	H. J. Booth,
W. B. Hooper,	John O. Earl,
Thos. H. Selby,	Charles D. Strong,
J. F. Greenman,	T. G. Phelps,
Charles E. Mowry.	B. W. Mudge,
Ira P. Rankin,	F. Hinton,
Caleb P. Fay,	J. S. Spann,
H. D. Bacon,	L. L. Robinson,
H. A. Cobb,	F. L. A. Pioche,
R. L. Ogden,	J. W. Mather,
W. Jerome Leland.	

To His Excellency Richard C. McCormick,
Governor of Arizona.

San Francisco, Jan. 24, 1867.

Gentlemen: Accept my grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of your very complimentary letter of the 22d inst. While my engagements will prevent me the pleasure of meeting you as proposed, I most heartily appreciate the honor you have shown me, and the estimate you have been pleased to put upon my efforts for Arizona.

My residence of more than three years in that Territory has convinced me that it is one of the richest mineral regions on the Pacific coast, and that its development is of the highest importance to California.

In addition to its boundless metallic wealth it has a large extent of agricultural and grazing lands, and unequalled advantages of climate; and, although somewhat off the present overland line of travel, and hitherto suffering from Indian hostilities, it offers inducements to capital and enterprise which I am pleased to find the people of San Francisco disposed to recognize and embrace.

The additional military force should make life, property and travel secure, and the large interest and confidence every where shown in the Territory promise a rapid increase in its population, and in all the facilities requisite to the early and profitable improvement of its vast resources.

Thanking you again for the high compliment you have paid me, and assuring you that I shall continue to labor without ceasing to advance all that pertains to the prosperity of Arizona, I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
Richard C. McCormick.

To Messrs. Hartshorne, Hooper, Hitchcock, Selby, Sneath and others.

In publishing this correspondence the *Alta* made the following introductory remarks:

"We give place with pleasure to the correspondence between Governor Richard C. McCormick and a number of our prominent citizens, relative to a complimentary dinner tendered the Governor on the eve of his departure to Arizona. The compliment is well deserved, as this gentleman has in every sense been alive to the best interests of the Territory over which he has the honor to preside."

The same paper announces the departure of our Governor on the *Orizaba* the following day. On the same steamer were Companies J and K 8th U S. Cavalry, and J and K 14th U. S. Infantry, under Colonel Gregg. These troops will be with us in all of ten days more, and the Governor and wife will reach home by the 15th of March.

In a month from now an agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be here to establish an agency at Prescott, and other points in the Territory. The new Postal agent will also travel through our country to examine the different mail routes already in operation, and arrange for such new ones as he may deem expedient. The *Alta*, too, consulting the interests of its readers, will establish regular correspondents in the leading towns in our Territory.

The new Daily Times also announces the departure of our Governor, with many high compliments and kind wishes. The entire success of every effort of Governor McCormick in behalf of Arizona, is most emphatically noticed by the Times, as well as the California papers generally We are also advised that there other matters not yet ready to be made public, which have been consummated by the visit of the Governor, tending greatly to the interest of our adopted country.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

The subject of impeachment of President Johnson continues to occupy the public mind, not only throughout the United States, but in many parts of Europe. The best writers for the leading papers are every where freely discussing the matter. Following is an extract from the San Francisco Call, which contains much sound sense, and is far above the general character of writings found in the partizan press: "No one can justly deny the right of Congress to impeach the President of the United States if, in the estimation of that body, just causes exist for the act; nor can its right to remove the incumbent of that office be denied if, after fair trial, it shall be found that he has been guilty of treason, bribery or misdemeanors. The policy of impeachment may be justly questioned; the right to impeach cannot be denied But it is proposed by prominent members of Congress to remove the President from office before trial, and instal some other man in his place. Congress has no legal or moral right to take such a step. Chief Crowley has as much right to hang a man, before trial, arrested on a charge of murder, as Congress has to depose the President before trial and conviction. The Constitution says that the President can only be removed from office after impeachment and conviction. Removal from office is the only punishment which the Senate can inflict in case of conviction; it cannot, of course, legally inflict this punishment before the party accused has been convicted. An impeachment is simply a complaint accusing one of having been guilty of certain offences, and demanding that he be tried before the proper Court for the same. It does not follow that a man is guilty because an accusation has been lodged against him, and certainly the entire letter and spirit of our Constitution and laws, from beginning to end, forbid that a man should be executed before trial. If Congress should proceed to carry out the measure proposed, to remove the President without trial, instal another person in his office, that body would be guilty of the most violent and unjust usurpation, and the person it might set up for President would be no more the legal President of the United States than he would be the legal King of England. Should the party thus illegally installed in the Presidential chair attempt to exercise any of the duties of the Presidential office, he would be guilty of the most flagrant treason against the Constitution, the laws, and the people of the United States, and, of course, justly liable to the punishment provided by law for traitors Andrew Johnson is the legal President of the United States; whether for good or for evil, he will remain such until the expiration of the term of his office, on the 3d of March, 1869, unless he dies in the mean time, or is removed by the solemn judgment of the Senate, *after* being tried and *duly convicted* of treason or other high crimes or misdemeanors. Andrew Johnson is President by virtue of the Constitution of the United States—and not by virtue of any power or Act of Congress. He can only cease to be the legal and rightful President by the operation of the Constitution and laws, and the Constitution says he cannot be removed until *after* conviction on impeachment. If Congress proceeds to carry out the threats of some of its members by removing the President before conviction, its acts will be illegal and void, and consequently not be recognized by the people. On the contrary, it will be the duty of the people to resist such acts of usurpation in defiance of the Constitution, which is the "higher law," above Congress and the President, and make to conserve the interests and protect the rights of the people. If Congress usurps the right to trample a plain provision of the Constitution under foot, in one respect, it may do so in others, and thus its members, instead of being the servants of the people and the creatures of that instrument, will become the tyrannical masters of both. To the lawful impeachment of the President, except the policy of the act, no one has a right to make opposition; but it is the duty of every voice in the land to be raised, and of every pen to be wielded, in opposition to the forced removal of the President from office without lawful trial and conviction, on charges properly made against him; for such a proceeding, in direct violation as it would be of the plain provisions of the Constitution, would be a blow aimed directly against the rights and liberties of all citizens, and they would be unworthy the name of Americans if they submitted to the usurpation. We cannot believe, however, that a majority of Congress will proceed to the extreme proposed by some of its most ultra members.

ANOTHER LIE REFUTED.

The deliberate and circumstantial manner in which it has been asserted that the Governor's letter to the Secretary of War on the Apache question and the native volunteers, stopped the sending of more troops to the Territory, and interfered with the plans of General McDowell and the War Department, is in keeping with the unscrupulous misrepresentation of the Governor's acts, in which his opponents are wont to indulge. We have never believed the first word of the story; but some having, from the plausible manner in which it is told, been inclined to listen to it, the Governor while in San Francisco, had a correspondence with General McDowell upon the subject. He has sent us the letters, and we produce them herewith without further note or comment than that at the head of these lines, "another lie refuted"

San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1867.

Major General McDowell:

General,—It has been publicly asserted in Arizona that my letter of June 1 1866, to the Secretary of War, (a copy of which was sent to you) regarding the efficiency of the Native Volunteers, and the subjugation of the Apache, prevented the sending of more troops to the Territory, and interrupted your plans and those of the War Department. Will you be good enough to inform me if such was the case? I am, General,

Your obedient servant,
Richard C. McCormick.

Head-Quarters Department of California,
San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1867.

His Excellency Richard C. McCormick,
Governor of Arizona:—

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and have to say in reply, that I do not know what effect, if any, your letter had upon the plans of the War Department. It had none upon mine, for all the measures I could take were taken, before it was received. *I have no knowledge of any troops ordered to Arizona, that have not gone there, or are not now on their way hither.*

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Irwin McDowell,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding Dep't.

The San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press*, of January 26, gives two columns to a description of the mines and mills of Central Arizona. This Journal, the best of its class upon this coast, has shown much interest in Arizona, and we trust our miners will return the compliment by giving it a large addition to its subscription list. Elsewhere we publish the terms, etc.

A Delegation from Texas are in Washington, urging the Legislature to aid the Pacific railroad through Louisiana, El Paso, and San Diega. The same project passed the House in 1860, and was about to pass the Senate when Texas withdrew from the Union.

Indian Goods.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided to purchase goods and articles required for the Indians on the Pacific Slope at San Francisco. This is a sensible conclusion which should have been reached long since. We learn that Superintendent Dent, of this Territory, is purchasing agent for this coast. We hope he will procure articles of a practical and useful character rather than toys or jewels. Let him give the Pimos and Maricopas agricultural implements, for which they have so long asked; and let them be supplied with good stock, wagons, &c. With such facilities they may become a far more valuable population than they now are.

Lead.—We hear that Thos. H. Selby, and other San Francisco merchants, are contracting for lead from the Galena Mines in the Eureka District, on the Colorado Mr. James S. Spann, the popular superintendent of the mines, and who is also working a gold mine near Gila city, has lately been in San Francisco, and is a warm advocate of the Territory.

More Cavalry.—Two Companies of cavalry were all we expected in Arizona under the new arrangements, but it will be seen by the orders elsewhere printed, that the company now at Camp Cady and Rock Spring, will be relieved by an infantry company, and sent to Fort Mohave. This will make two companies at Mohave, and keep the road from there here open, without drawing upon the troops here.

United States Senators The following gentlemen have recently been elected Senators by the Legislatures of the respective States named: James W. Nye, Nevada; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Roscoe Conkling, New York; Lyman Trumbull, Illinois Oliver P. Morton, Indiana.

THE M'GINLEY THEATRICAL TROUPE.

When a peculiarly bright star of the Thespian order makes his appearance in the theatrical horizon, it is usual to flatter him by a lengthy notice or criticism, according to his merit or demerit, as the case may be; and if we have hitherto abstained from giving a comprehensive notice of the McGinley Troupe, though they are but humble satelites of the brighter constellation, it was out of consideration for their arriving in Prescott as they did, from a long and tedious journey. It was hardly to be expected that they could appear to advantage, and we determined to let them get fairly into the routine of the business before making any comments; and we believe the result has justified the delay. On Saturday evening last the performance was all that could be expected, considering the limited strength of the company. The gentlemen of the discolored persuasion were peculiarly facetious in their remarks, and made some capital hits in regard to the progressive proclivities of the irrepressible contraband. The music was above mediocrity, and when the audience called for that poplar air, the "Arkansas Traveler," the request was gracefully acceded to, and the musicians received a tribute of applause justly due to their skill. Master Robby dances well and gracefully, and will in time, if he perseveres, rival some of the celebrities in the fantastic toe business. The young ladies of the troupe deserve, if our space would admit, a more than ordinary notice. Miss McGinley possesses to a degree, that indescribable charm that sweet sixteen gives to a woman; and we cannot too highly commend her taste in dress. Instead of pandering to a depraved taste so generally manifested by theatre going people, Miss McGinley dresses as a young woman should dress, and does not appear on the stage in that state of semi nudity that has become so fashionable of late years, but is nevertheless revolting to every sense of refinement and propriety. Her sister, La Petite Alice, is La Petite indeed, and dances marvelously for a child. She is a charming naivette, or child-like innocence in her manner, that makes her a great favorite. To sum up, the entire company manifest such an intense desire to please that it places them above all criticism. We advise one and all to visit them. The dancing and music, together with the broad jokes of the discolored gentlemen, will serve to while an hour away—perhaps recall brighter scenes, and for a time at least have a tendency to soften those harsh lines of the countenance superinduced in the people of Prescott by over study in the vain attempt to solve the all important bean question.

Since the above was in type, we learn the troupe will soon leave for Wickenburg and La Paz, but will return in time to occupy the new theatre, on its completion. In connection with the building of the theatre here, is Mr. John Littig, who is joint owner with Mr. M'Ginley. After a short stay at La Paz the proprietors go to California, where they will employ additional talent to the present troupe, and procure the necessary scenery to complete their establishment in Prescott.

LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES.

Honors to Gov. McCormick and Generals Crittenden and Gregg.

Los Angeles, Feb. 5, 1867.

Editor Miner.—The arrival of Gov. McCormick, and the new officers to command in Arizona, Generals Crittenden and Gregg, created much interest at Wimington. These gentlemen were the guests of General Banning, and while at his house were given a fine regale, or party, at which Los Angeles was well represented. Upon their arrival here, immediate steps were taken by our citizens to do them honor. A committee soon procured the necessary means to provide an elegant entertainment, and the Bella Union Hotel was chosen as the place of holding it. The time fixed was last evening, and the ball was one of the best, perhaps the best, ever given in Los Angeles. In many respects it surpassed that given to Gov. Low upon his recent visit. some sixty ladies, embracing the fashion and beauty of Los Angeles county, were in attendance, and all the prominent citizens of the county were present. Among these [illegible] mention Ex-Governor Downey, [illegible] ge De la Guerre, Gen. Banning, Judge Mallard, Hon. Mr. Peterson, D. B. Wilson, Judge Dryden, Gen. Curtis, Col. Keller, and Mr. Sansevrain. The music was of a superior quality, and the dancing was kept up until 3 a. m, only interrupted by the serving of a fine supper, and a speech of welcome to the Governor and to Generals Crittenden and Gregg (who were dressed in full uniform) delivered by Hon Mr. Peterson, which was responded to for all by the Governor, who spoke earnestly and hopefully of Arizona, and of the relations of southern California and Arizona—which was received with much applause, by his many friends here.

The Governor and wife left for San Bernardino and Yuma this morning. Gen. Crittenden started for Tucson *via* Yuma, with two companies of Infantry. General Gregg will leave for Prescott with two companies of Infantry and two of cavalry, in about two weeks

Los Angeles.

LETTER FROM HARDYVILLE.

[from an occasional correspondent]

Hardyville, Feb. 6, 1867.

Editor Miner.—I have but a small budget of news to open, but neighbors should be courteous and sociable, and at least change compliments occasionally. And with this preface for a brief letter, I will proceed to give you a few items. And first, of the famine that is impending over us: indeed I do not know but that I can say that it is at hand The great influx of Montanaites upon us, and the failure of the steamers to reach us with additional supplies has most sadly depleted our larders, and the most aristocratic tables set "beans straight" twenty-one times a week. Flour and bacon, if any in the country, are danties hid away, to be enjoyed by the lucky possessor in the most perfect seclusion, where the gormand eyes of the hungry multitude can not peer

However, we are hopeful of relief, as we hear a steamer is *en route* to this place. A genius has ciphered it down, that the able-bodied of the community can hold out on present regime forty-eight days.

A pack train has been despatched to Williams' Fork, but we have since learned that they are on short allowance. And unless the steamer does arrive soon, Prescott will have to be our Egypt, to which we will have to resort to buy corn [We have "got the corn" to sell to Uncle Sam "or any other man"—Ed]

Hon. W. H. Hardy, and Mr. Nott, of your place accompanying, arrived here to-day. They experienced no trouble from the Indians.

INDIANS—YAVAPAI RANGERS.

We of Hardyville have taken on much humility since your Rangers came to our door and slayed our enemies, the Wallapais; and while we are full of gratitude for the great service, yet we can not but feel some chagrin that our neighbors should do for us our work. An effort was made here to raise a company to act in conjunction with the Prescotters, but at the time, provisions were very scarce. Besides, those who should have been foremost did not give the enterprise the most hearty support—thinking it best to defer it for a short time, and the first we know your trappers were bearing away our "Wallapai furs."

THE MAILS.

The mails all come and go with clock like precision, on all the routes save to Prescott And now that we are likely to have enough troops to make the road safe, there is a good promise that you will soon have United States mails, per coach and four, through from Los Angeles every week, as we do, punctually. Mr. Ballard arrived last week, with additional stock, which was opportune as the Indians had run off five head from stations between here and Los Angeles.

MINES AND MILLS.

Messrs. Lewis & Russell have now got the Moss Mine Mill in most complete running condition, and as soon as Mr. C. L. Strong returns from San Francisco the Mill will commence manufacturing bullion. The apparent completeness of every thing about the mill—engine, batteries, pans, settlers, concentrators, etc etc., is highly complimentary to its managers, and bespeaks a success for the enterprise. Work upon all mines save the Moss has temporarily ceased, on account of lack of provisions.

THE WEATHER

Has been very delightful all winter. Indeed our climate is so excellent that some (whom you will perhaps deem infatuated) believe that we can subsist, if need be, upon it. [not very "fat" we imagine—Ed.] At any rate, during the past four years there has been not a singe death here from any natural cause; and had it not been for the officiousness of the Indians, we should have had to have resorted to extraordinary means to have started a burying ground.

MILITARY.

The 14th Regiment has fully sustained its reputation for fighting, and all other virtues here. They have carried that proclivity to such an extent that they have become the terror of the country. And what makes it worse, we are without redress, as the man that holds command at Fort Mohave has thus far defeated every attempt made by the civil law to punish offenders. When W. Furlong was killed, he refused to surrender to the Sheriff the man accused of the crime, and he is now at large. A few days since one of them (a discharged member too, but who was stopping with the troops), made an attempt to kill J. Pearson, Esq. but was restrained. The Sheriff has not been able to arrest him, as he is secreted by Major Porter, a man whose office it is to help, if need be, the civil authorities in the protection of life and maintenance of the law.

AGRICULTURAL.

I have omitted to speak of the farming, a good deal of which is being done along the river. Quite a quantity of barley has been sown, which is coming on finely, and promises a good crop.

A. E. D.

From Washington.—Dates to February 5, have reached San Francisco.

The President has signed the bill giving the proceeds of the internal revenue collected in the Territories, Arizona included, for building penitentiaries.

A correspondent of the New York Post says there is not the slightest prospect of the impeachment of the President. Many of the first movers in the matter now admit that scheme is impracticable.

The latest plan of Reconstruction, and the one most likely to be adopted, is the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by three fourths of the States. The opinions of the best lawyers favor this view, and they say that if contested, the Supreme Court would not take jurisdiction in the matter.

Table of Distances.—In the forthcoming Hand-book of Travel, now being compiled by E. N. Hall, the following distances are given between places on the Pacific coast. The table will be found convenient, not to say invaluable, to persons traveling along the western coast between the Isthmus of Darien and San Francisco:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO	Miles.	Miles.
To Monterey	78	78
San Miguel	181	259
Cerros Island	442	701
Point St. Lazario	261	962
Cape St. Lucas	180	1142
Cape Corrientes	274	1416
Manzanillo	102	1518
Acapulco	290	1808
Point Sacrificius	210	1018
Tehauntepec	200	2218
Cape Blanco	548	2766
Barrica Point	168	2934
Island Hicarita	88	3022
Cape Malo	118	3140
Panama	90	3230

The distance from Panama to Aspinwall, *via* railway, is 48 miles. The distance from Aspinwall to New York is 1980 miles. Total distance from San Francisco to New York is 5258 miles.

ELECTION BRIBERY IN ENGLAND

We have been in doubt whether the publication of the accounts of the corruption and bribery at elections in England would be of service to our Arizona Americans or not. Be that as it may, we must occasionally give them a slight view of matters political in the land of Jonny Bull, and therefore copy a few lines from one of our London exchanges, as follows: "The locality is the borough of Lancaster. Of 980 freemen having a right to vote by birth, 625 are proved to have been bribed; and of 439 householders having the franchise on account of occupying a house, rented at ten pounds sterling a year, 92 were bribed—making a little more than half of the whole number of electors who were actually proved to have taken money for their votes." This is truly a very sublime and interesting account of English political institutions, and "monarchical grandeur," of which we often hear the sons of the old country boast.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MINING LAW.

The mineral land bill passed by Congress during its last session is simply a grant of mineral lands to prospectors and miners, which have been, or shall be located according to the established usages or laws of the sections in which said lands are situated. The government, by this law, binds itself to protect the miner in his right to prospect, locate and take possession of any undiscovered mineral property he may be so fortunate as to discover, and to prevent the locator or his assigns from being disturbed by any railroad grant, pre-emption or other pretense. This general permit is the most important feature of the law, being a full concession of any rights that some persons may have erroneously believed the government had to the mineral lands of our public domain Such persons feared that the government, pressed perhaps at some future period by a heavy public dept, would seize the public mineral lands and the mines thereon, and from their proceeds, relieve itself from the pressure. The solemn pledge made in this law quiets the fears of any distrusting persons, and shuts the mouths of the croakers. The law permits the purchase of an indefinite number of lands, but compels the purchase of none. No one but the original locator or his assign holding the same, under the district mining laws, has the right to purchase from the government. The grant of the mineral lands to the miners, acknowledges their rights to hold and possess them, and legalizes their district usages. The danger of the government leasing these lands, which would have been a most unjust and iniquitous proceeding, and with which we were threatened some time back, has passed forever. The mines are now, as pefore, in the hands of the miners, with the legal guarantee of the government that they shall not be disturbed in their rights. If the miner chooses to buy he can do so, if not his title is good without a patent from the government. The district mining laws will be recognized by the general government, and their cases admitted to the courts, just the same as if they possessed a patent to their property.—*Mining Index.*

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Of the several orders lately issued by Gen. McDowell the following is the latest and most important. Every line of it suggests *action*, and it is evidently the General's determination that a new leaf shall be turned over in military matters here. The arrangements for protecting the Mohave and La Paz roads will be likely to make them entirely safe:

Head Quarters,
Department of California,
San Francisco, Cal., January 23, 1867.
Special Orders,
No. 16.

1. In addition to the District of Prescott, Brevet Brigadier-General John I. Gregg, Colonel 8th Cavalry, will on his arrival at Camp Mohave, assume command of the District of the Upper Colorado, making his head quarters at Fort Whipple, where he will also establish the head quarters of his regiment.

2. The company of the 8th Cavalry now at Camp Cady and Fort Rock Spring will be relieved at those stations by one of the two companies of the 14th Infantry now at the Presidio, under orders to proceed with General Gregg to Arizona. General Gregg will designate the company, and will take it with him to the posts above named, and will take the cavalry company of his regiment so relieved to Camp Mohave.

3. As soon after its arrival at Drum Barracks as it can be prepared for the march General Gregg will order the other company of the 14th Infantry to La Paz—ultimately to go into camp, at some healthy position on Date Creek, as near as may be to the La Paz and Wickenburg roads. This camp will be known as Camp McPherson.

4. As soon as possible after his arrival in the District of Prescott, General Gregg will order the company at Fort Whipple to join the company at Camp Lincoln on the Verde, and the company at Skull Valley to Camp McPherson.

5. General Gregg will give the necessary orders and instructions to require the companies at Camp McPherson to protect themselves, as *heretofore ordered*, at the various temporary stations throughout the Department, by the erection of such shades and shelters as may be made by the labor of the men, with such material as the immediate country may afford. General Orders, No. 19, Head Quarters of the Division of the Pacific, directs that—"Hereafter no buildings, except such as may be constructed by the soldiers themselves, will be erected at any military post without special authority, and any money so expended without authority will be charged to the officer making or ordering the expenditure." This order is in effect the same as the instructions from the Department Head Quarters of the 4th of March previous. General Gregg will not only see that this order and these instructions are enforced in future, but he will examine and report, with respect to each of the stations in his command, as to what extent—if at all—they have been neglected in the past; and in case they have been, he will, in conformity to General Orders No. 30. Head Quarters Military Division of the Pacific, require a careful estimate to be made of the cost and expenditure incurred, with the name of the officer, that the amount "may be charged against him in the proper accounting and auditing bureaus at Washington."

6 The companies at Camp Mohave will be charged with the protection of the Mohave and Prescott road. Those at Camp McPherson with the protection of the La Paz and Wickenburg roads; and the District commander will, as required in the instructions from Department Head Quarters, of March 4th 1866, "give such directions as will force the troops to be kept as much as possible on the move, * * * * merely coming to their posts to refit and for supplies."

7. Fort Whipple being near a large settlement, is no longer needed save as a depot, and will only be regarded as such and as the District Head Quarters. No troops will be stationed there, save the few extra duty men required in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, or a few mounted men for escort duty.

8. The two companies at Camp Lincoln on the Verde will be kept actively employed in offensive operations after the hostile Indians. In this connection, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Department Special Orders, No. 172, of last August, are republished, and special attention called to the fact that the Arizona Volunteer Infantry companies stationed on the Verde accomplished much against the Apaches during their term of service at that place:

"2. The commander of the regular companies detailed to relieve the volunteers is authorized to hire a suitable number of guides—if any can be found in the companies of Arizona Volunteers who may be willing to be engaged—for the service of the camp, so that every party he shall send out may have with it two persons well acquainted with the country in which it has to operate."

"3. The attention of all officers in Arizona is called to the necessity of a careful study of the country, as well as of the character and habits of the hostile Indians who infest it, that they may take such measures in their operations as shall insure some practical results, and preclude any unfavorable comparison between what they may do, or leave undone, and what has been accomplished by those whose places they have now to fill."

If these companies do not accomplish as much as their predecessors, the volunteers, General Gregg will examine and report the cause of failure.

9 The two companies of the 8th Cavalry which General Gregg takes with him into Arizona, will be kept in constant active service where they may be most needed, and whereever they can be most likely to meet the hostile indians. To accomplish this, he will—as directed in the instructions of March 4th, 1866—economise in every possible way the means of public transportation, that they may be applied to active military operations. Officers traveling with troops to be restricted to the minimum of transportation No tents to be carried as part of any baggage train. They may be sent forward with the supply trains, to be used at posts and stations, but not to be taken by the troops in the field.

10. The District commander will see that the estimates called for in Department General Orders, No. 44, series of 1866, are forwarded without delay, and before he either orders the establishment of Camp McPherson, or an additional company to Camp Lincoln, and he will see that the necessary supplies are either at the posts, or sent there with the troops.

11. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments will see that the necessary transportation and subsistence is provided for the movements herein ordered.

* * * * * *

13. Captain S. B. M. Young, Company "K," 8th U. S. Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant E. G. Fechet, Company "I," 8th U. S. Cavalry, will report to Brevet Brigadier General J. Irvin Gregg, Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry, for duty with their companies—to join these companies on their arrival in the city of San Francisco on the 25th instant.

* * * * * *

15. Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg is authorized to enlist nine friendly Indians as scouts, for service in his command, to receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry soldiers. They will be enlisted for one year, or such less time as, in the judgment of the Department Commander, their services may be needed. Brevet-Brigadier-General W. Seawell will furnish the necessary blanks, and give the necessary instructions to carry this into effect.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell:

JOHN P. SHERBURNE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Arizona Miner.

THE STORM, which commenced on Monday and tinued for some 48 hours, reminded us of our ary snows in 1866. Up to this time we have comparatively no winter—nor is it probable present weather will last many days.

Why is a child with a cold in its head like wintry day? Because it blows it-s-nose.

RANCHMEN MOVING.—Just before the storm, in e early part of the week, several Prescotters interested in ranches in this neighborhood, started out for the purpose of ploughing and otherwise improving their property; among them the late printer of the MINER, who has determined to be e Weaver of his own fortune. We had predicted Postle's "avalanche" would, ere this, have brought him "in out of the wet."

THE METEOR MINE.—We have seen some very promising quartz from this mine, located nine miles south of Prescott, and near the Umpqua. The mill at the Umpqua is nearly ready to run and will start under the most favorable auspices.

THE NEW GOLD SAVING PROCESS.—We learn r. Reed, who lately visited our mines, has returned to California to procure the necessary machinery for using the new process, and that his first effort will be at the Eureka, Lynx Creek.

MORE CROAKING.—That certain men at the river, who ought to feel and exercise the deepest interest in the prosperity of our entire Territory, should discourage the emigration of miners to this section, seems strange indeed. Still, as our Hardyville correspondent (in another column) says the citizens there have "beans straight 21 times a week," our hardy Montana emigrants could scarcely be expected to tarry long in that locality.

VENISON, of a very superior quality and plenty of it, has lately been brought in by the hunters. If as successful in scalping the Apaches our stock owners and herdsmen would be greatly obliged.

RETURNED.—COLONEL CARTER, Secretary of the Territory, has returned to Prescott—thus relieving our worthy friend Henry W. Flewry who has promptly discharged the duties of Secretary, and Governor, for several months past. We think Gov. Flewry should be promoted.

GONE EAST —Gen. H. D. Wallen, Lt. Col. of the 14th infantry, lately in command of Arizona, has gone east—assigned to the command at Governor's Island, New York.

THE MANY friends of Major Wm B. Hooper, will regret to hear of the sudden death of his estimable wife. She was the daughter of Capt. E S. Holmes, formerly U. S. Consul at Cape Town.

JIM TUTTLE, who was long connected with Hardy's Livery stable in this town, is now driving stage from San Bernardino to Camp Cady. Jim is a first class whip.

REVENUE TAX.—It will be well for the tax payers to take notice that if their taxes are not paid within ten days after notice by the collector, that 10 per cent. penalty will be added, in accordance with a provision of the revenue law.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed Caleb Whiting, of Williams' Fork, a Notary Public for Yuma County. Luther R Martin, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for Indiana.

GOVERNOR MCCORMICK and wife, arrived at Fort Yuma and Arizona City on the evening of the 8th inst. by Banning's stage. They remained there at last accounts, the guests of Commodore Geo. A. Johnson. By invitation they would probably make a steamboat excursion to the mouth of the Colorado, and it was undecided whether they would go from Arizona City to Tucson, or up the river to Mohave, and so home. We may at all events look for them in Prescott by the 15th of March.

The Ball given the Governor and wife at Los Angeles, on the evening of February 4, was a fine affair, and is described in another column by a correspondent.

THE INHARMONIES OF SMALL COMMUNITIES—OR PRESCOTT AS IT IS.

The following communication, from an unknown writer, is harmless, and will not be construed into personalities by the liberal minded. As a principle, we reject all communications that have a local or personal bearing, unless accompanied with the name of the author. We think the kindly spirit pervading the production of "Omnia bona bonis," will be acceptable to our readers:

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—We live in a small frontier town in Arizona called Prescott, one of the most picturesque and salubrious localities in the New World. The inhabitants number, at various periods from five to ten hundred souls, including the military (constantly changing) force garrisoned at Fort Whipple. In the town proper there are say twenty families, including those of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, Territorial Treasurer, Sheriff, &c. At Fort Whipple there are, at times, several families of officers, and, permanently I hope, the Chaplain and family. This is about a fair view of the present apparent social capacity of this leading town, the capitol of the Territory.

But let me call attention for a few moments to the realities, or inharmonies of this little struggling population. First of all, a family feud, originating on a very trying and disagreable journey, between the A's and B's, resulted in a mutual determination to enforce the non-intercourse law, which I am told has been most faithfully observed. Second, certain would-be rulers of the moral and religious conduct of all within their precinct, decline all communion or association with the female portion of the Mexican or Spanish blood. Third, two distinct cliques are formed with female leaders, who seem to be trying to see how unsocial and inharmonious it is possible to make a little community like this, in this land of promise, health and certain prosperity.

Now what if Judge C. did undertake, in a course of lectures, to convince the people that the Apaches own all our lands and mines, and failing in the work, subsequently went into mining deeply, and lately located and built upon a ranch a few miles out. I see no cause for censure in all this. If I remember rightly Webster once said in his place as Senator, the best evidence he knew of a man's moral honesty was his own acknowledgment of his error as soon as discovered.

What if D. did oppose the re-election of Col. P. after having said he was all sorts of a good fellow. It only proves P. did not do the clean thing, even if he is fit for the place of delegate to Congress. And what if he did stand up before an audience here and denounce D.—everybody knew he was talking for bunkum, and he was let out.

What if the ladies in town do think and say certain parties ought to employ the services of the good chaplain at the post; it is, in reality, none of their business.—The individuals are of age, and very good looking.

What if E. is a divorced individual; is that any reason the ladies should not be civil in return for his uniform gallantry.

What if it is reported that the leading object of offering a premium for long haired Apache scalps is the demand for them for "ladies' water falls;" does that prove that the murderous devils should nt be killed, or that it would not be a mercy to the poor rats, growing very scarce of late.

What if the democrats did have an "outspoken secesh speaker" in the last Legislature whom some of the old Union whigs have handled rather roughly; does this prove that all the *dems* are tories, or that they know everything in advance of prospecting?

What if the late chief quarter master at the post did make a hundred thousand dollars before he left; is that any reason the people should not desire his return, and employ his money in developing the country?

What if F. does sell liquor at fifteen dollars per gallon, when nobody else has any; has he not a right to make his own terms, particularly for luxuries? There are honest people here who would be glad if the price was ten times that sum.

What if some of the ultra Republicans do object to our Governor holding any fellowship with Democrats and late secessionists; Is a refusal to countenance all who are trying to build up our country, whatever may have been their sympathies or political views during our late terrible rebellion, likely to improve matters here? If the Governor is a true Union man it is all we want politically; certain it is he is *very active for the interests of the Territory*, and I believe all will ultimately see and acknowledge this truth. More anon.

OMNIA BONA BONIS.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to locate Ranches on the Prescott and Mohave Road, will not be charged toll for passing over said road to and from their ranches, for one year from March 1st, 1867

WM. H. HARDY, Pres. P. & M. T. Road.

Feb. 23.—4–tf

O. S. M. CONE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.

R. GIRD & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS,

Collectors, and

General Employment Agency,

No 9 Post, and No 608 Market Street, Room 2,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc

F23–4–tf.

UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE ASSIST. QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Whipple, A. T. Feb. 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o clock, M. on the 12th d y March, 1867, for supplying the United States Government with

At Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory, with one hundred tons of shelled corn, of two thousand pounds to the ton

At Camp Lincoln, A. T one hundred thousand pounds of shelled corn, of two thousand pounds to the ton

Bids will be received for any amount not less five tons The corn must be of good quality, well sacked, and subject to inspection. The parties to whom the contract may be awarded will be required, within forty eight hours after the acceptance of the bid, to give bond equal to fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a statement, signed by the persons offered by the bidder as his securities, stating their willingness to enter into bonds in case the contract should be awarded to said bidder. In case of firms making bids, each individual name must be written out. The corn to be delivered within sixty days after the approval of the contract by the Department and Division commanders.

No contract shall be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

A copy of this instrument (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each copy of the proposals

Terms should be stated in U S gold coin or the market value thereof in currency, at the date of payment

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose if on hand, if not on hand, certified accounts will be given.

Proposals to be enclosed in an envelope and endorsed—

Proposal for U. S Supplies at Fort Whipple and Camp Lincoln, A T.—and addressed to the undersigned,

The expenses of this advertisement to be paid by the successful bidders, pro rata.

Capt. and A. Q M. U. S. ARMY.

4–1t.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai.

In District Court Third Judicial District in and for said county of Yavapai.

Henry Wickenburg and George S. Wright,	Plaintiffs.	
vs.		50 cent internal revenue stamp cancelled.
B. Phelps, James W. Brooks, and the Vulture Mining Company,	Defendants.	

Action brought in the District Court in and for the county of Yavapai, in the Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting, to B. Phelps, James W. Brooks, and the Vulture Mining Company, defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of the third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of fifty thousand dollars, on a contract and mortgage dated January the 8th, 1866, given by B. Phelps to Henry Wickenburg, to secure an agreement of said Phelps for the issuance and delivery to the said Wickenburg, of fifty thousand dollars worth of the stock of the Vulture Mining Company on or before the 8th day of October, 1866; and in default of the delivery of said stock, the defendant Phelps agreed to pay to said plaintiff Wickenburg the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and to foreclose a mortgage given by said Phelps to secure the performance of the said agreement, on the discovery claim of the Vulture lode, a certain vein of rock containing precious metals, situated in the Wickenburg mining district, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, as will more fully appear by the complaint of plaintiffs, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) the undivided one half of which mortgage was assigned to plaintiff George S. Wright by plaintiff Henry Wickenburg. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer as above required, the plaintiff will take default against your, and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in their complaint. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1867.

E. W. WELLS, Clerk of the Court.

[L. S.] By J. M. BOGGS, deputy.

J. P. HARGRAVE, Att'y for Plaintiffs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

The PRESCOTT EXCHANGE, together with all the fixtures pertaining to a first class Bar. Apply on the premises. Feb. 23—4–tf.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

JEWELLERS.

505 Montgomery-Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

F23–4tf

ESTABLISHED] [MAY, 1860.

Mining & Scientific PRESS.

Volume Fourteen of the Mining and Scientific Press, commencing January, 1867—DEWEY & Co. Publishers.—Issued every Saturday, at our Book and Job Printing Office, 505 Clay Street, corner of Sansome, San Francisco

TERMS IN ADVANCE:—One year, $5; six months $3; single copies 15 cents; monthly series, $5 50 per year, or 65 cents per number Back volumes from January, 1864, $3 per volume; bound, $5 per volume.

The Mining and Scientific Press is now thoroughly established, and enjoys one of the largest and most permanent subscription lists of any weekly journal on this coast. The individual character and reputation of its constant patrons throughout the entire coast is one of the best recommendations of its merits and value as a medium of intelligent progress and prosperity.

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Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott June 1, 1866. 11tf

Ranchmen's Corrall

AND

FEED STABLE.

South side of the PLAZA, PRESCOTT,

Hay per day, $1,00 Grain per lb, 12 1-2 cents. Freighters and others supplied with hay at 5c per pound.

23tf GILES & CO.

CARPENTERING.

The undersigned, will continue the business of CARPENTERING, and HOUSE PAINTING, in all of its various branches, on the most liberal terms.

24tf A. G DUNN

GIRD'S OFFICIAL MAP

OF

ARIZONA.

Copies have been received from Mr. Gird on sale and can be had at the MINER OFFICE

Price, $5 in paper. This is considered much the best map of Arizona yet published.

Prescott, Nov 20, 1866. 22m3

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

SANSOME STREET,

Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"

Is a GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing TWO HUNDRED FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS extending from Halleck to Sacramento streets and is FIRE-PROOF LADIES' ENTRANCE—Corner Sansome and Halleck Streets. Prices low to suit the times

24m3 T SARGENT, Proprietor,

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT

CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towhando a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe

A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper

Hats, Dried Fruits,

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley

200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,

20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

P. S.—Soon after January 1 I will also have a complete stock of goods in Prescott at the store formerly occupied by Jacob Elias. 19tf M. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL.

MISS BLAKE will open her school on Monday the 18th inst.

Pupils received at $2 (U. S. currency) per week, payable in advance. Feb. 9—tf.

H. T. STEPHENS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1tf ARIZONA CITY.

TOBACCO.

The undersigned have just received a

CHOICE LOT OF

LORILLARD'S BEST,

both

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

The attention of all who use Tobacco and desire a good article is invited to this stock.

☞ WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED ☜

CLUTTER & CO.
Drug Store.

Prescott, Nov. 20, 1866. 22tf

J. W. JONES,

—DEALER IN—

CHOICE LIQUORS,
WINES,
CIGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

ARIZONA CITY. 1tf

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by
WM H. HARDY.

Prescott, Arizona, Dec 19 1865 193m

PINE'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET,

San Bernardino.

The Stages from Hardyville, Fort Yuma, Wilmington and Los Angeles, arrive and depart regularly with passengers. Every attention given to the comfort of guests.

A BILLIARD TABLE

Is in connection with the Hotel. 24tf

SELLING OFF,

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up business in Prescott, offers his entire stock of goods at reduced prices.

WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Dec 1st, 1866. 23tf

WILMINGTON EXCHANGE,

CANAL STREET, WILMINGTON.

THOMPSON & KENNILTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that the EXCHANGE is kept as a

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

AT MODERATE PRICES.

THE TABLE is furnished with the best the market affords. A BAR, with the best of liquors, and Billiard Tables are connected with the Hotel. 24tf

---

UNION WAGON FACTORY.

Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,

—AND—

Turning in Wood

AND

IRON

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.

24tf. BANNING & CO.

Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

San Francisco, San Diego and San Pedro.

The California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship

Pacific,

CHARLES THORNE, Commander,

Will make regular trips, leaving as follows:

San Francisco, September 13 and 25, and October 6, 18 and 30.

San Diego, October 9 and November 3.

San Pedro September 16 and 28, October 11 and 21, and November 4. tf17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. CASWELL. J. F. ELLIS.

Caswell & Ellis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.

No. 1, Arcadia Block,

Los Angeles Street, *Los Angeles.*

3m6

STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

San Francisco.

On and after January 1st, 1867, the California Steam Navigation Company's Steamship ORIZABA, CHAS. THORN, Commander, will make regular trips, leaving as follows

1867.	San Francisco.	San Diego.	Pedro.
February - - -	9	12	13
February - - -	23		26

COUNTY SEAT OF MOHAVE.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER,
Mohave City, January 21, 1867.

By order of the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Mohave county, made on the 21st day of January A D. 1867, the town of Hardyville, in said county, is hereby declared the County Seat of said county at the expiration of thirty days from this date in accordance with An Act entitled "An Act providing for the permanent location of the seat of justice of Mohave county, by a direct vote of the people."

By order of the Board,

JAMES P. BULL,
3t2 Clerk Board Supervisors.

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai—ss.

In the Probate Court in and for said county—In the matter of the Estate of P. M. Burns, deceased.

In accordance with an order of the Honorable H Brooks, Judge of said court, notice is hereby given to all persons interested, to appear before him on Monday the first day of April, A. D. 1867, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to the administrator to sell the estate of said deceased.

F. G. CHRISTIE, Probate Clerk.

By JNO. HOWARD, Attorney for Administrator.

Feb 23–4–3t.

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

Dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

J. D. HICKS & CO.,

LOS ANGELES, California.

Dealers in

Stoves, Lead and Iron Pipes,
Pumps, Hydraulic Rams,
Miner's Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Stone Ware,
Lamps,
Crockery,
Kerosene,
Linseed Oil,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Manilla and Fencing Rope,
Monte Bacon,
And Lard,
Dried Fruits,
Etc., etc., etc.. etc.

Also, just received

Corn Shellers, (Double & Single,)
Cast Steel Plows,
Horse Shoes,
Window Glass,
Butts and Screws,
Strap Hinges,
Broom Wire,
Etc., etc., etc.

All of which we offer cheap for cash.

6tf J. D. HICKS & CO

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.

Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

AUCTION SALES.

R. MEACHAM, AUCTIONEER,

Will give personal attention to sales at Auction, of Real Estate, Mining Claims, and Merchandize generally.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale, made by the Probate Court of Pima county, on the 27th day of August, 1866, I will, on the first day of April, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M. before the Court House door in the town of Tucson, expose to sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of P. T. McLean, deceased, to wit: one house and lot situated in said town of Tucson, on the east side of Main Street, bounded on the south by property formerly owned by Patrick H. Dunne, on the east by the main Plaza, on the north by the property of A. B. Grey, and on the west by the aforesaid Main street.

SOLOMAN WARNER, Administrator.

Tucson, A. T. February 12, 1867. 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Short deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the first publication of this notice to the undersigned, at his office in Prescott.

S. E. BLAIR, Administrator.

Prescott, Dec. 18, 1866. 24t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Leroy Jay, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY. Administrator.

By WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.

Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Trahan, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date of this notice to King S. Woolsey, at his residence at Agua Frio Ranch, Yavapai county, Territory of Arizona.

KING S. WOOLSEY, Administrator.

By WM. J. BERRY, Attorney.

Prescott, Dec. 11, 1866. 23t4

Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai.

In District Court, Third Judicial District, in and for said county of Yavapai.

Henry Morgan, pl'ff,		50c. R. S. cancelled.
vs.		
Van C. Smith, F. G. Christie, def'ts.		

Action brought in the District Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

The Territory of Arizona [illegible] *to Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, defendants.*

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within twenty days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days, and if without the Territory then twenty days. This action is brought to recover the sum of fourteen hundred and seventeen dollars, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from the 10th day of November, 1866, being the balance due upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the 21st day of June, 1866, and to foreclose a mortgage of same date given by you to secure the payment of said note, on the following described property: All those certain town lots or parcels of land lying and being situate in the town of Prescott, in said county of Yavapai, and Territory Arizona, and described in the original survey and plat of said town as lots numbered four and five and six, in block eight,—and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required the plaintiff will take default against you, and will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court

[L. S.] this 7th day of February, A. D. 1867.

E. W. WELLS, Jr.,
Clerk District Court 3d Judicial District.

J. A. RUSH, Att'y for Pl'ff.

By J. M. BOGGS, Deputy. 3m8

District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai, Teritory of Arizona.

O. F. Spaulding, pl'f.		[50c. Rev. cancelled.]
vs		
N. K. Lampson, def.		

Action brought in the District Court, in and for the county and Teritory aforesaid.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting to N. K. Lampson, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District county of Yavapai, Teritory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons if served within this county; but if without this county, then forty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars with interest, upon a certain promissory note executed and delivered to plaintiff by you on the seventeenth day of January A. D. 1866. And to foreclose a mortgage of same date, given by you to secure the [illegible] of said note, on the individual one-twelfth [illegible] that certain Quartz Mill situated on [illegible] in the county and Territory aforesaid, [illegible] as the "Lampson Thunderbolt Mill."

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default [illegible] and will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in plaint'ffs complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court

[L. S.] this 16th day of December, A. D. [illegible]

E. W. WELLS, Jr., Clerk.

J. P. HARGRAVE, att'y for pl'ff.

A. P. & H. S.

The regular meeting of the Ari[illegible] Historical Society on Monday [illegible] 11, 1867, at 7 o'clock p. m. All members [illegible] to attend as business of importance [illegible] before the Society. F. G. CHRISTIE [illegible]

NOTICE!

PROPOSALS will be [illegible] Supervisors of the county of Y[illegible] first Monday of April 1867 for the [illegible] JAIL and COURT HOUSE [illegible] town of Prescott. [illegible] seen at the office of the Clerk [illegible] Board reserve to themselves the [illegible] any and all bids which may be [illegible]

3t4

Arizona Miner.

MY OWN SOUTHERN HOME.

BY A LADY OF PRESCOTT.

Know ye the land where geraniums and roses,
In profusion are scattered by Flora's own hand?
Where the violet in innocent beauty reposes,
And the orange and lemon their fragrance expand?

'Tis the land of the cyprus, magnolia and pine,
Where the beech and the oak in their majesty stand;
'Tis the land of the olive, the myrtle and vine—
'Tis the land of the South—'tis my own sunny land.

THIS BEAUTIFUL WORLD.

This beautiful world that we live in
Is a beautiful theme for a song,
With those who are happy to sing it—
Those who have ne'er wrestled with wrong.

But I tell you this poetry leaves us
When we happen to stumble and fall;
There are scowls where the smile was once beaming,
And a darkness comes over it all.

This beautiful world is a mirror
Of many a beautiful thing
But as truly reflects what is ugly
As anything beauty may bring.

And sin, deeply hid by the gilding
Of all the fine tissue of lies,
Will finally shine in the mirror
That is daily confronting our eyes.

This beautiful world that we live in
In itself would be totally so,
If the people who happen to fill it
Could be less degraded and low;

If each of its men and its women
Were free from the cankers of vice,
And every soul living was saintly,
This world would be certainly nice.

But the inside of many an apple
Is a mass of corruption and rot;
And the taste of the bitter that's left us
Cannot be too quickly forgot.

And many a shadow we follow,
Deluded by shadowy grace,
Is the shadow that's made by a demon,
With a mask tied over its face.

TO THE MEMORY OF A GOOD MAN—THE LATE DR. A. M. LESLIE.

Breathe his name lightly, for a grief profound
Throbs to new pain at the familiar sound.

Oh lips that spoke with him from day to day,
Breathe his name lightly, he has passed away.

Oh cruel death, come view the wreck that's here,
Look what a noble ruin shades this bier!

The truest, tenderest heart that ever beat
Lies crushed, and cold 'neath thy remorseless feet.

Ah! who can rightly estimate the loss,
When such a man lays down his earthly cross?

Think you that weeping relatives and friends
Alone are stricken, when his pure life ends?

Ah, no! Society at large is sore,
The world's great heart is stricken to its core.

The great and good mourn his untimely end—
The wise an equal, and the poor a friend.

An humble Christian, zealous for all good,
Steadfastly ever, doing what he could.

Sitting in judgment upon none, he threw
The mantle of his charity o'er all he knew.

Breathe his name lightly, and with reverent awe—
His weary feet pause on the heavenly shore;

Lying asleep upon his Saviour's breast,
God's faithful servant takes his well-earned rest.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—Over the beauty of the plum and apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the first fruit itself—a soft, delicate flush that overspreads the cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, it is at once gone forever, for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning, impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever was arrayed with jewels—once shake it, so that the beads roll off and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from Heaven! On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes, mountains, lakes and trees, blended in a beautiful fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of the finger, or by the warmth of the palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character which when once touched and defiled can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frost-work—and when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and spoiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's kiss still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated—it can only be forgiven. A****A.

OUR DESTINY.

It cannot be that earth is our abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, then sink into nothingness. Why is it that the glorious aspirations of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken away from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? They are surely born for a higher destiny than that of earth. Be sure there is a realm where the rainbow never fades, and where stars hold their festival around the midnight throne, and above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory.

"Is there any person you would particularly wish me to marry?" said a widow expectant to her dying spouse, who had been somewhat of a tyrant in his day. "Marry the devil if you like!" was the gruff reply. "Oh no, my dear, you know it is not lawful to marry two brothers."

A couple of young English lords have just left St. Joseph, Mo., on a Buffalo hunt on the Republican and along the Smoky Hill route. They are splendidly equipped with arms, horses, and trained dogs—will hunt until November, when they will go to Texas to spend the winter. In the spring they will make a trip through New Mexico and Arizona to the coast. One of these high born Nimrods accompanied Lord Gordon Cummings in the jungles of India—has penetrated the remote regions of Africa, and traversed the Arabian desert, the land of the celestials, and the dominions of the Czar. Last fall and winter he left St. Paul and hunted on the Red River of the North, where he was very successful, being accompanied by a distinguished Frenchman, the Count de Lagrange.

TO THE POINT.—The following pithy sermon was *not* originally delivered in this city: "Our ingress in life is naked and bare; our progress through life is trouble and care; our egress is out of it we know not where; but doing well here we shall do well there; I could not tell more by preaching a year."

A NEW RECRUIT.—When General Breckinridge was marching on Baton Rouge he one day, unattended by his aids, rode up to a solitary pine-woods vidette, who had just come in from St. Tammany and was new to the etiquette of army life. The General had not the pass-word, and the vidette had no advantage in that respect.

"I wish to pass," said the General.

"Well, do, darn you, pass on, who cares a cuss! I aint stoppin' this here road, are I?"

"You don't seem to know who I am," said the General, smiling.

"No, I don't; that's a pooty hoss you are on, anyhow. Got anything in your haversack?"

"I am General Breckinridge, the commanding officer," continued the General, much amused at the picket's idea of the duty required of him.

"You-ar, ar you? Well, I am Bob Chiggers and am glad to see you, old fellar, how are you?" replied the picket, extending a hand as large as a frying pan.

The General shook hands and galloped on to avoid some lengthy inquiries about the health of Mrs. Breckinridge and the family.

PROSPERITY AT OUR DOORS.

There is no fact more apparent than that Los Angeles county has been, as we might say, sleeping while the central and northern portions of the State have been progressing with lightning rapidity. In geniality of climate this part of California has no equal, and in fertility of soil it is not inferior to the most favored districts on the coast. The great wants here have simply been population and enterprise; and now that public attention is being attracted hitherward, we are likely to soon have our full share of both of these. When the large ranches shall have been divided up and sold in small tracts to industrious cultivators, of the same class as those who have made New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois what they are; and who have in like manner built up all the Western States by their patient toil, then will commence a new and prosperous era for Los Angeles county and this whole southern region. The signs of a rapid advance and growth are already visible in the city of Los Angeles, and this healthy evidence of improvement must soon extend to the adjacent country. It is certainly in need of it. There are in this country hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying fallow as on the day of creation, which only need willing hands to cultivate them and develop their wealth of fertility. Outside of the improved suburbs of the city there are leagues of good land which might be enclosed and converted into vineyards and gardens, quite as good as the best now under cultivation. The enterprise and hardy industry of the northern farmers will yet change this waste into blooming nurseries of fruit and flowers. San Joaquin has scarcely as good a soil as Los Angeles, and no other irrigating facilities than such as are afforded by common wells and windmills to raise the water to the surface of the soil, and yet it has become one of the greatest grain and fruit growing counties in the State. Here is a hint and example to our population. If we have not sufficient water for our purposes in natural streams, we must set to work as other people do and supply the deficiency by artificial means. It has been remarked by a gentleman residing here for some years, that there is not a single reservoir built in the county, to save surplus water which now sinks in the sand or escapes to the sea. If the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers were in other regions, further north, there is not a drop of water flowing in those streams but would be made useful over and over again, through the simple contrivance of reservoirs built along the line of the course. In this respect the Spanish Padres were far wiser than the present occupants of land here, for they constructed reservoirs of solid stone and cement near their Missions.

We learn that projects for building railroads to connect northern California with the southern counties, and thence to continue on to the Atlantic States, are seriously contemplated in San Francisco and Sacramento. Both or either of these roads, if built, will converge to Los Angeles, as a central and most convenient point on the great highway to the East. Thence the road naturally seeks the most direct and feasible route over the mountains, which is to be found at the San Gorgonia Pass, whose altitude is only 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, and which affords an easy grade; then it would cross the desert in a direct line to La Paz, and from there continue on through Central Arizona toward its eastern terminus. That such a road will be built in the course of a few years we entertain no more doubt than of the fact that we are now writing. People here must wake up to the necessity and importance of this great enterprise, and aid its speedy accomplishment by voice, and pen, and solid contributions to the stock.—*Wilmington Journal.*

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
Los Angeles, February 1, 1866. 5tf

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

Wholesale dealer in
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS.
ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6.
Los Angeles, February, 1866. 5tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

European Metallurgical Works.

Bryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this Establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—are prepared to test Ores by such process as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Assays, either in the humid or dry way, made of all Minerals. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.

S. P. KIMBALL. 6tf J. R. MURPHY

SANTA FE

Stage Company.

Through route from Denver, Colorado, to Kansas City, Missouri, Santa Fé, New Mexico, and the Arizona Gold Mines.

U. S. Mail, Passenger & Express.

Coaches leave the office of the company in Denver, Colorado, every Wednesday morning, for Kansas City, Missouri, and Santa Fe, and other points in New Mexico, making quick time, and affording every reasonable accommodation to passengers and shippers of express.

Coaches leave Kansas City every Friday for Denver and Santa Fe.

Merchants and others desiring goods forwarded by this express will instruct forwarders from the East to mark goods

"*Care Santa Fe Stage Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*"

STAGE LINE TO FT. YUMA.

On and after Monday, September 10th, the stages of the undersigned, carrying the United States and Quartermaster's mail, will leave the Exchange, at *Wilmington, California, for Fort Yuma, at 4 o'clock every Monday, passing through Los Angeles and San Bernardino,*

Arriving at Fort Yuma the following Friday. Returning, leaves Fort Yuma the following Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m.

LETTERS, PACKAGES, ETC., Forwarded on Reasonable Terms.

The Overland Stage from San Francisco, leaves Los Angeles every day; the Steamer Pacific leaves Wilmington three times each month.

The stage from San Diego to Los Angeles leaves only once a week, and the steamer once a month.

BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Cal., Sept. 6, 1866. 19tf

GEO. J. CLARKE,

At the Post Office, Los Angeles, California,

Agent for American and Foreign Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, dealer in Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books, and blanks for Territorial, County and township use, furnished to order by sending a ruled sheet, with such headings as are desired. All the California papers furnished at *Publishers prices.* The following list will be furnished as per prices annexed. Legal tender taken at the San Francisco value in payment.

	per year
ARIZONA MINER	5 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Gody's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	3 50
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Hours at Home	3 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	2 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50
Our Young Folks	2 00
Merry's Museum	1 50
The Playmate	1 50
Beadle's Monthly	3 00
Madame Demorest's Mag of Fashion	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Every Saturday, monthly parts	4 50
All the Year Round, English edition	5 00
Once a Week, monthly parts	6 00
The Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar G. A. Sala's	6 00
London Society	6 00
Good Words	4 00
English Woman's Domestic Magazine	7 50
Young English Woman	4 50
Intellectual Observer	7 50
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
London Lancet	5 50
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine	3 00
American Journal of Medical Sciences and Medical News and Library	6 00
New York Medical Journal	5 00
North American Journal of Homeopathy	5 00
The Builder, monthly parts	11 00
Chambers' Journal	4 50
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	3 50
London Quarterly Review	3 00
Westminster Review	3 00
Edinburgh Review	3 00
North British Review	3 00
The four Foreign Reviews	10 00
The four Foreign and Blackwood	13 00
North American Review	5 50
Catholic World	5 50
American Mining Gazette	5 00
United States Insurance Gazette	5 00
United States Service Magazine	5 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 50
Banker's Magazine	5 50
Guardian	12 00
Christian Remembrancer	10 00
Churchman's Family Magazine	6 00
Church of England Magazine	4 00
Christian Examiner, B on rist	5 00
Amer Agricultu	2 00
Working Farmer	1 50
American Farmer	1 50
Masonic Review	3 00
Phrenological Journal	2 00
Herald of Health	2 00
Yankee Notions, comic	2 00
Mr Merriman's Monthly	2 00
Nix Nax Monthly	2 00
Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Illustrated London News	13 00
London Times, weekly	10 00
London Daily, last date	12 00
London Dispatch, weekly	13 00
Bell's Life in London	13 00
London Athanaeum	11 00
London Punch	7 00
Saturday Review	13 00
Public Opinion	11 00
Evening Mail, tri-weekly	25 00
The Engineer	13 00
London Mining Journal	12 00
Army and Navy Journal	6 00
Every Saturday	4 50
Round Table	5 50
Littell's Living Age	7 00
Scientific American	3 50
American Artizan	3 00
Oil News	3 50
Mining and Petroleum Standard and Gaslight Journal	3 00
The Nation	6 50
Banner of Light	3 00
Irish American	3 50
Irish People, N. Y.	3 00
Scottish Am Journal	3 50
Church Journal	4 00
Country Gentleman	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 50
N England Farmer	2 50
Prairie Farmer	2 50
Turf Field and Farm	5 00
Wilkes' Sp of Times	4 00
N Y Weekly Clipper	3 50
do &c Police Gaz	3 50
do Ledger	3 50
do Mercury	3 00
do Home Journal	3 00
do Independent	3 00
do Leader	3 00
do Staats Zeitung	3 00
do Weekly Tribune	2 50
do do Times	2 50
do do World	2 50
do Herald for Cal	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50
Leslie's Illus Paper	3 50
do do German	3 50
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ETABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

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